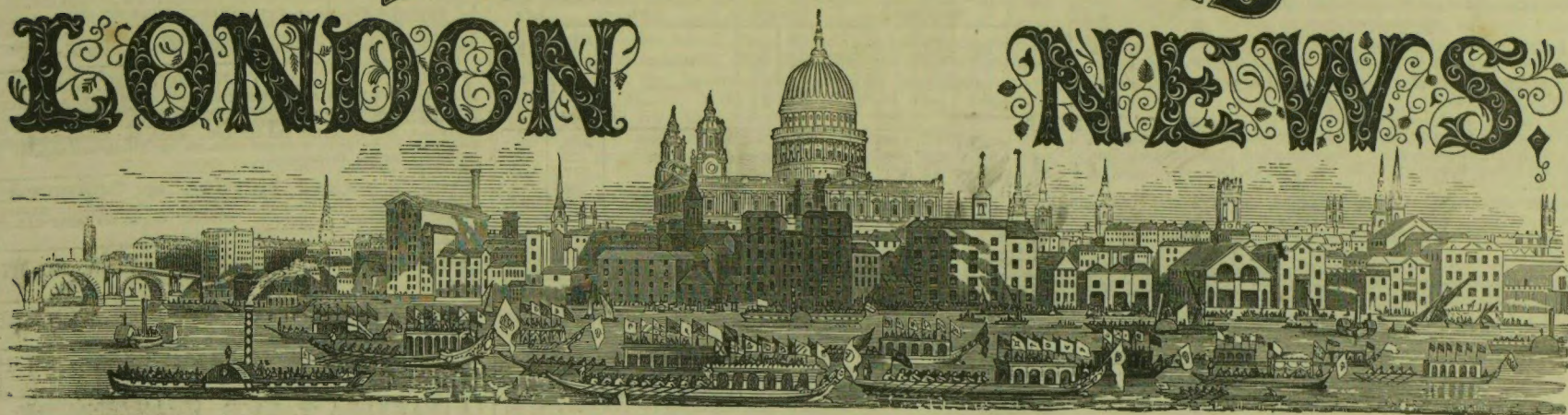


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1748.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN STAFFORDSHIRE: A SURVIVOR BROUGHT UP.

BIRTHS.

At 22, Grafton-street, Lady Emily Dyke, of a daughter.
On the 23rd ult., at Sotterly Hall, Suffolk, Lady C. Barne, of a daughter.
On the 23rd ult., at Fyfield House, Maidenhead, Lady Clayton, of a son.
On the 16th ult., at the Marine-villas, Monkstown, in the county of Cork, Ireland, the wife of the Hon. George Leysaght, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's, Paddington, Captain N. B. Smith, R.N., to Emily Cecilia, third daughter of the late G. G. Sandeman, Esq., of Hyde Park-gardens.
On the 24th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Lord D. Kennedy to Lady Mary Hope Vere.

DEATHS.

On the 11th ult., at Glasgow, Sir G. de la Poer Beresford, Bart., aged 62.
On the 26th ult., at his residence, 2, Clarendon-place, Hyde-Park-gardens, Sir William Fry Channell, late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in his 68th year.
On the 25th ult., at Cayton Hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Clifton Wilkinon.
On the 20th ult., at 35, Eccles-street, Dublin, James Haughton, J.P., in his 78th year.
On the 22nd ult., John Jacob Smith, Esq., solicitor, of Bridgnorth, (Town Clerk of that borough for the unprecedented period of more than fifty-one years), in his 81st year, deeply regretted.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8.

SUNDAY, MARCH 2.		WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.	
First Sunday in Lent.	Grand Military Steeplechases at Rugby (and next day).	Ember week.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary E. Auriol, M.A., Rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 8 p.m.: Commencement of a course of sermons during Lent, by the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square.	Northampton Poultry, Rabbit, and Cat Show (two days).	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero.	Colonial Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. W. Walker on the Position and Prospects of the British West Indies.	Royal Agricultural Society, noon.	
St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Rochester.		Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Bramston, Dean of Winchester; 3 p.m., the Lord Archbishop of York.		University College, 4.30 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on the Philosophy of Kant and Hume).	
Lambeth Palace, 5.30 (during Lent), the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London.		London Institution, 7 p.m. (Music).	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Moussell, Rector of Guildford.		Royal Albert Hall, Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.		Obstetric Society, 8 p.m.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Pouverie, Incumbent.		Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.	
		Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	
		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Lloyd Wise on Gas-Lighting by Electricity).	
		Temple Church, 8 p.m., lecture by Dr. Vaughan, the Master (continued during Lent).	
		The Speaker's Levée, 10 p.m.	
MONDAY, MARCH 3.		THURSDAY, MARCH 6.	
Levée to be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's, 3 p.m.		Moon's first quarter, 1.25 a.m.	
Royal Institution, 2 p.m., general meeting.		Birmingham Annual Shorthorn Cattle Exhibition.	
Printers' Pension Corporation, general meeting, 4.30 p.m., and election at the London Tavern, 2.		Royal Masonic Institution, general court, noon.	
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).		Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, annual festival (Lord Mayor in the chair).	
National Health Society, 4.30 (Miss Chessar on Physiology and Hygiene).		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt on Coal and its Products).	
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.	
Medical Society, Election of Council, 7 p.m.		Wagner Society Concert, at Hanover-square Rooms, 8.30 p.m.	
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).		Boyal Academy, 8 p.m. (Sir Gilbert Scott on Architecture).	
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Fox on Continuous Railway Brakes, Atmospheric and Electric).		Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. R. A. Wright on the Action of Hydrochloric Acid on Codeine; papers by Mr. P. Hannay, Mr. T. E. Thorpe, and Mr. F. Field).	
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.		Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Benthall, the president, on the Perigynium of Carex).	
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.		Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Kerr on the Present Condition of Architectural Art in England).	
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. Rigg on the Energies of the Imponderables).		Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	
Royal Institution of British Architects, 8 p.m., annual meeting.		Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. G. W. Weldon on the Law of Creation).		Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m. (Gulstonian Lecture by Dr. Living).	
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. N. Barnaby on the Hotspur-Glatton Experiment; Captain F. H. Poore on Target for Eye-Training on Board Ship).			
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. T. S. Daniel on the Reorganisation of Our Judicial System).			
TUESDAY, MARCH 4.		FRIDAY, MARCH 7.	
Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.		Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, special court, noon.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).		National Rifle Association, at the Royal United Service Association, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).	
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Continued Discussion on the Railway Gauge for India).		Royal Archaeological Institute, 4.	
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.		Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Campbell on the Looshaia; Sir Duncan Gibb on Implements and Pottery from Canada; Mr. Hodder M. Westropp on the Ventnor Flint).		Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Howell on the Geology of Brighton; Mr. J. W. Wetherell on Fossils from the Margate Chalk).	
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (the Rev. O. P. Cambridge on the Spiders of St. Helena; Mr. R. B. Watson on Marine Mollusca from Madeira).		Philological Society, 8.15 p.m. (M. Bernadet on French Genders).	
Society for Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (the Rev. A. H. Sayce on the Synchronism History of Assyria and Babylonia from Cuneiform Inscriptions).		Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Dewar on the Temperature of the Sun and the Work of Sunlight, 9).	
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, annual meeting, noon (Sir John Lubbock in the chair).		Caledonian Society's Ball, at Hanover-square Rooms.	
		Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m. (Gulstonian Lecture, Dr. Living).	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
4 20	4 40	5 15	5 35	5 57	6 15	6 37
4 40	5 05	5 35	5 57	6 15	6 37	6 59
4 40	5 05	5 35	5 57	6 15	6 37	6 59

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.					
Feb.	Inches.	° F.	° F.	%	0-10	° F.	° F.				Miles.	In.
10	30.072	33.0	30.3	91	10	32.0	35.4	SE. NE.	74	0.00		
20	30.535	31.7	31.4	90	10	23.0	34.8	N. NNE.	117	0.00		
21	30.234	30.7	27.5	80	10	30.0	32.3	SE. SW.	100	0.00		
22	29.852	30.5	32.4	78	9	28.6	45.1	WSW. SW.	152	0.30		
23	29.766	35.4	30.5	84	10	29.3	39.4	NNE. S.	253	2.10		
24	29.778	38.3	23.5	58	10	23.3	29.9	WNW. NNE.	323	3.10		
25	29.705	38.0	37.6	98	10	25.6	45.5	ESE. S.	415	3.30		

* Melted snow. † Rain and melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30.718	30.885	30.347	29.886	29.879	29.773	29.653
Temperature of Air ..	33.7	31.7	31.7	33.7	33.7	34.5	34.5
Temperature of Evaporation ..	32.7	31.4	30.1	33.0	31.7	33.7	33.7
Direction of Wind ..	ESE.	NNE.	ESE.	SSW.	ENE.	NNE.	ESE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Revival of the CATARACT OF THE GANGES. On MONDAY, MARCH 3, and During the Week the Performances will commence with the Farce of THE TALE OF A COMET; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, will be revived THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES; or, The Rajah's Daughter; the whole to conclude with the grand Pantomime of THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, terminating with the Transformation Scene. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES; or, The Rajah's Daughter.—Believing in the judgment of my predecessor, Mr. Robert William Elliston, who produced this drama with an unexampled success fifty years ago, I have been induced to revive "The Cataract of the Ganges," in order to test whether what proved so vastly attractive to a past generation may now have an equal popularity. The drama when first produced was illustrated by the scenery of Clarkson Stanfield and David Roberts, whose names are "household words." The present revival will be embellished by the talent and fancy of Mr. William Beverly, who has proved himself a worthy successor to those renowned artists.

The Grand Hindoo Ballet and Brahmin Festival will be arranged by Mr. John Cornvack, whose name alone guarantees a superiority in this class of spectacle. Characteristic music will be introduced, selected, and composed by Mr. W. C. Levy, and the whole drama produced under the personal direction of Mr. Benjamin Webster, one of the principal performers in this drama on its first production. As before said, this revival is an experiment to test whether what drew our ancestors into Drury Lane by thousands in 1823 will be equally successful in 1873. The cast will include the following established favourites:—Miss Edith Stuart, Miss Seymour, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Charlotte Saunders; Mr. J. C. Cowper, Mr. Brittain Wright, Mr. F. Charles, Mr. W. Terriss, and Mr. James Johnston. F. B. CHATTERTON, Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—M. RIVIERE'S BENEFIT, MONDAY, MARCH 3.—Grand Special Performance, and positively the Last Night of the Dramatic Season. Last time of BABIL AND BIJOU, the grandest Spectacle of modern times. On this occasion a copy of M. Riviere's famous Chorus, "Spring, gentle Spring," will be presented to every person visiting the Theatre. A host of special attractions on Monday, March 3, for the Benefit of M. Riviere (Chief of Orchestra).

M. RIVIERE, Chef d'Orchestre, has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT will take place next MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, on which occasion BABIL AND BIJOU will be performed for the last time. Proceeded at Seven o'clock, by Offenbach's Operetta, LITCHEE AND FRITCHEN. Played by Miss Constance Lesely and Mr. F. Wood (by permission of J. Hollingshead, Esq.). During the evening a grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT will take place, in which the following distinguished artists will appear—Madame Colledor, Mlle. Pauline Rita, and Madame Demerle-Labache, Mlle. Vittoria de Bano, M. Danane, and Miss Sophia Holborn. Last appearance in London of the great Caricaturist COLLEDOR. Price as usual.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Fairy Comedy, THE WICKED WORLD, Every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Kendal, Arnott, Buckstone; Meddames Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c. And other Entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—CHARLES I.—Mr. Henry Irving.—Every Evening the greatly successful Play, by W. G. Wills, entitled CHARLES I.—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Farnecourt, and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabelle Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate Scenery by Haver Craven and H. Outbrett. To commence at 7.15 with A HAPPY PAIR—Mr. C. Warner and Miss V. Francis; concluding with THE LOTTERY TICKET—Mr. F. W. Irish.

LYCEUM.—SIXTH MORNING PERFORMANCE.—CHARLES I.—The numerous requests made at the Box-Office have compelled the Management to announce a SIXTH MORNING PERFORMANCE of the great Play of CHARLES I., to take place on SATURDAY, MARCH 8. Door open at Two; commence at 2.30. Places can be secured at the Box-office and Libraries.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—At Seven, THE LADIES' BATTLE—Miss Eleanor Burton; at 8.30, THE BOHEMIANS, New Grand Romantic Opera Bouffe, in three acts and four tableaux; Music by Offenbach; English Adaptation by H. B. Farnie; supported by Mlle. Rose Bell, Mlle. Clary, Miss Patty Lavigne, Mr. George Honey, Mr. D. Fisher, Mr. T. Panton, Mr. Barker, Mr. Odell, &c. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-offices. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The splendid Pantomime of CINDERELLA; or, Harlequin and ye Little Glass Slipper, every Evening, at Seven o'clock; Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 12.45, to which Children under Ten half price to all parts of the House, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62nd times of representation.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—In active preparation, a great Historical Spectacular Drama, by W. M. Akhurst, Esq., entitled FAIR ROSAMOND; or, the Days of the Plantagenets.

LATE ASTLEY'S.—The GREAT and ONLY EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME still drawing crowded and delighted audiences.

FIRST GRAND CHANGE IN THE EQUESTRIAN PROGRAMME.

TO AVOID THE RUSH, AN EXTRA PIT ENTRANCE IN PALACE-ROAD.

GRAND ILLUMINATED DAY PERFORMANCES.—EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, commencing at Two o'clock. Open every evening at 6.30; commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four, under Mr. Drysdale. No charge for booking. Prices from 6d. to 45s.

GRAND CIRQUE, Holborn.—Open Daily, at Two and Seven.—Great Excitement.—M. Arlin's Unparalleled Leap of 35 Feet across the Arena, nightly watched with breathless interest, and received with deafening applause. Continued success of M. Doughty's wonderful Troupe of Performing Dogs, Sixteen in Number. Drawing-room Entertainment of the most chaste and elegant description. Wonderful Performing Monkeys, wonderful Equestrians, wonderful Gymnasts, Acrobats, &c. Wonderful Scenes in the Circle, by the most renowned of living Artists. Patronised by Royalty, and daily and nightly crowded by aristocratic and delighted audiences. Open at Two and Seven.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—ST JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. All the Year Round, Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight.

Private Boxes, the most luxuriously-appointed in London, from One Guinea and a Half to Two Guineas; Panteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 for the Day Performances; at 7.30 for the Evening ticket. No fees or extra charges. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily from Nine till Six.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—EIGHTH Consecutive Year in an uninterrupted Season at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly—a fact unparalleled in the annals of the world's amusements.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—New and highly-interesting Programme.—EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Sixteen entirely new and beautiful Songs, written and composed by Charles Dunphie, A.B.; Henry S. Leigh, Frank Vizetelly, Frank Stainforth, E. L. Blanchard, A. Nish, and A. Meyer Lutz.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABROAD, and VERY CATCHING.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater.—HAMILTON'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. CHARIOT-CROSS TO CALCUTTA in Two Hours. Magnificent Scenery by Telling; brilliant effects by Messrs. Hamilton. Every Evening at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, Three and Eight.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 3, the Programme will include Brahms's Sextet for Strings; Beethoven's Quartet in D Major, Op. 18, No. 3; Beethoven's Sonata in C Major, dedicated to Count Waldstein; and Bach's Chaconne for Violin. Executants—Madame Schumann, Moll Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, Zerbini, Daubert, and Piatil. Vocalist, Madame Lartow. Cantatrice Russe, de Petersbourg. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at the Hall.

MADAME SCHUMANN begs to announce that she will give TWO RECITALS of PIANO-FORTE MUSIC in the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, MARCH 5 and 12, 1873, to commence each day at Three o'clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 7, Handel's SAMSON. Principal Vocalists—Mlle. Carola, Madame Foley; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley. Trumpet, Mr. Harper; Organist, Mr. William. Tickets, 3s.; Reserved Area (numbered in rows), 5s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; at 6, Exeter Hall.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The LAST EVENING CONCERT BUT ONE, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Artists:—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Jenny Pratt, and Madame Foley; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Santley. The London Orpheus Quartet. Pianoforte, Mr. Henry Guy. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Lutz. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (for four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

When Mr. Cardwell was appointed War Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Administration, public opinion was not prepared to look upon him as "the right man in the right place." His indomitable industry was admitted on all hands. His unimpeachable integrity and his official talent were as fully conceded. But it was imagined that to administer wisely and well the affairs of her Majesty's Army demanded a man not only of high moral courage, but also of some enterprise and dash. It was assumed that Mr. Cardwell, whose manners are always quiet, and who seldom displays signs of being inspired by sentiment, would be deficient in that firmness of determination which would enable him to deal with the military system in this country in such a spirit as its necessities immediately and prospectively required. He has, however, agreeably surprised and disappointed his most hostile critics. Since the time of his accession to office—or, we may more accurately say, within the last three years—he has initiated, carried, and all but completed, a reorganisation of our Army system such as the boldest innovators would scarcely have dreamt of as possible within the space of a decade at least. The Abolition of Purchase, the Localisation of Forces, and the gathering them all into one hand and making them capable of being governed by one supreme authority, and of acting together as a single piece of mechanism, have already signalled the right hon. gentleman's presidency at the War Office as productive of the highest and most satisfactory results. In his administration of our military establishment he has, beyond all his predecessors, managed to combine "efficiency with economy."

The statement which Mr. Cardwell made to the House of Commons last week, as a prelude to the detailed discussion of the Army Estimates, had nothing in it calculated to concentrate the attention or to inspire the enthusiasm of the House. He propounded no startling reforms such as those of the two previous Sessions. His business was rather to show how far the proposals of 1871 and 1872 have been carried into effect—and with what results to the Army in relation to its internal strength and comfort, and to the public in relation to its expense. His speech was, therefore, almost entirely made up of figures and facts. These it will be out of place for us to introduce here, save so far as may be necessary to indicate general results. The total amount asked for the Army for this year is £14,416,400, which is a saving of £408,000 on last year. The sum total is unquestionably large, but there is some comfort to taxpayers in the assurance that it indicates a gradual but certain movement towards a much smaller amount. The saving is comparatively small, but it would have been nearly twice what it is but for the rise in prices of fuel, clothing, and provisions. The number of men now in the service—comprising 125,000 regulars, 129,000 militia, 15,000 yeomanry, 160,750 volunteers, 10,000 first army reserve, and 25,000 second army reserve—exhibits a grand total of 462,754, of whom 416,838 are at home. No one will think, we imagine, that the defence of these islands would require any further development of military strength, so far, at any rate, as mere numbers are concerned.

The problem which Mr. Cardwell has set himself to solve, and which the public is tolerably satisfied that he has succeeded in solving, has been how to maintain so large a body of men at a moderate expense, and how to organise them on a plan which will constitute them the most efficient arm of defence for the country. The details of Mr. Cardwell's system were fully explained last year. This year they were referred to only so far as might be necessary to show the progress which had been made in giving them effect. The public will be somewhat surprised by Mr. Cardwell's announcement that the *March Army List* will contain all the arrangements for the organisation of the British Army—those relating to the

infantry, cavalry, and artillery having been already drawn up in readiness to be issued. They may be generally described as turning upon two pivots—"Local Centres" and "Linked Battalions." At each local centre the Colonel of the brigade will have charge of the training and instruction of the reserves and artillery forces within his district, and, on receiving orders, will be able to assemble all the forces under his authority, with all their personal equipment; and the general officer will be authorised to assemble all the forces under his command, not only with their personal equipment, but with their camp equipment, without having recourse to the War Office in London.

In the course of his statement Mr. Cardwell announced two novelties which will, at any rate, commend themselves to the higher officers of the Army and to the rank and file. The first has reference to the establishment of an intelligence department. The Duke of Cambridge accepts for himself the duties attaching to the office of "Chief of the Staff," in discharging which he will be assisted by a general officer, who will devote to them his exclusive attention. The object of the arrangement is that the services which General Moltke discharged in connection with the Prussian army shall be performed in connection with the Army of the United Kingdom. The second novelty introduced into the War Secretary's statement relates to the pay of the men. In place of the existing system, which nominally gives to the soldier 1s. 3d. a day and takes back 4½d. as the cost of his rations, it is proposed in future to give him a free ration and to make his pay a clear 1s. a day. This will add £110,000 a year to the annual Estimates; but it seems not improbable that, by simplifying the method of keeping accounts, a considerable portion of that sum will be regained.

All things taken into consideration, the judgment of the country in regard to the present and prospective organisation of the military forces of the kingdom will probably be much more favourable than it has been for many years back. Those panics which have usually been at once so artificial, so regularly recurrent, so disgraceful, and yet so expensive, will henceforth, we trust, be rendered impossible. As men enlisted for a period of six years will after that time continuously flow into the Army of Reserve, it may fairly be anticipated that the cost of our Army will be much diminished. The organisation now adopted contains in it the germs of future economy; and, without in the least starving the service, it may be hoped that the sword of the nation may be kept always bright and burnished, and, let us add, within its scabbard, at a rate of expenditure far less oppressive to taxpayers than has been the case since the close of the Crimean War.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave audiences yesterday (Friday) week at Windsor Castle to Earl Granville and to Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., Ambassador at Vienna. M. de Solvyns was introduced to her Majesty by Earl Granville, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Belgium. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Earl and Countess Cowper, and the Right Hon. Sir Andrew and the Hon. Lady Buchanan. On Saturday last Prince Leopold arrived at the castle from Oxford. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and M. and Madame Van de Weyer, Colonel H. F. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons and of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, officiated. Princess Christian partook of luncheon with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London and visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. Her Majesty also paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Queen travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from town, and returned to the castle at one o'clock. Prince Leopold returned to Oxford. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, the Lord Privy Seal and Viscountess Halifax, Lord and Lady Bloomfield, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts. On Wednesday the Queen walked to Frogmore, and visited Prince and Princess Christian. On Thursday her Majesty came to London, and held a Court at Buckingham Palace. The Queen has taken her customary daily walks and drives during the week. Her Majesty has granted £50 in aid of the special fund of £2500 which the committee of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest are raising, in sums of £50 each, to furnish and maintain five houses to accommodate thirty additional patients. Major M'Mahon has left town in charge of a letter from the Queen to the King of Burmah. Replying to the Mayor of Manchester, the Queen has consented to become a patron of the international fruit, flower, and vegetable show which is to be held in Manchester in September next.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on Monday next at St. James's Palace.

The Queen will hold a Levée on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom on Friday, the 14th inst., at Buckingham Palace. It is not expected that gentlemen will present themselves at Drawingrooms except in attendance on the ladies of their families.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duchess of Teck, visited the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace, on Thursday week. The Prince of Wales visited Count Bernstorff, at Prussia House, Carlton-terrace, and afterwards went to the House of Lords. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales, and Princess Mary of Teck, visited Hengler's Circus. Yesterday (Friday) week the Prince went to Windsor, and hunted with her Majesty's staghounds, near Binfield. The

"meet" was at Warren House, where a large "field" assembled. The deer, "Little Lady," having been uncarted, led the chase to Kipping Wood, and then towards Wokingham and down to the river Loddon, where it was lost. "The Quaker" was afterwards turned out on Mr. Mustin's Farm, Binfield, and made off to Jennett's Copse, and thence towards Wokingham, when it was taken. His Royal Highness returned to London, and dined with Earl Granville, at his residence in Bruton-street. On Saturday last the Prince presided, at Marlborough House, over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. There were present—the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, &c. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar went to the St. James's Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. A. W. Sitwell, and the Rev. T. J. Rowsell officiated. On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the Burlington Exhibition of Fine Arts in Savile-row. In the evening the Prince, attended by the Marquis of Hamilton and Mr. F. Knollys, presided at the annual dinner of the Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, at the Freemasons' Hall. On Tuesday evening the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Sir Arthur Helps, went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. On Wednesday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal Albert Hall, at Clarence House. The Prince and Princess visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at the performance of Handel's oratorio of "The Messiah," at the Royal Albert Hall. The Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, has driven out during the week. The Prince will visit the Duke of Rutland next week at Belvoir Castle.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur remained in Rome during the Carnival, and frequently walked on the Corso, exchanging bouquets and bonbons with his friends at windows and balconies. His Royal Highness occasionally occupied a balcony at the Hôtel de Rome. The Prince and party made an excursion to Tivoli on Wednesday week, travelling by the Campagna road to Mentana, and visiting Hadrian's Villa. His Royal Highness partook of luncheon at the Temple of Vesta, and visited Neptune's Grotto, having a fine view of the cascades, after which the party rode to the Villa d'Este. The Prince hunted frequently during his stay. Upon one occasion the brush was presented to his Royal Highness. The Prince had an audience of the King on Monday, and on the following day his Royal Highness left Rome en route for Naples. The members of the Legation, and many British residents, together with the local authorities, were present at the station upon the departure of the Prince.

The Duke of Cambridge, the President of the German Hospital, will preside at the next anniversary dinner of the institution, to take place at the London Tavern, on Monday, May 5.

His Excellency Count Beust arrived at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square on Saturday last.

Count Maffei, Principal Secretary of the Italian Legation, has left town for Paris, en route to Madrid, to succeed the resident Italian Minister as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have returned to their residence in St. James's-square from Brighton.

The Duke of Norfolk has arrived in St. James's-square from Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have arrived in Upper Grosvenor-street from Orton Longueville.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on Thursday week, invested Lord Listowel with the insignia of a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in the Throne Room at Dublin Castle. In the evening the knights were entertained at dinner in St. Patrick's Hall. The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer gave a dinner party on Tuesday, which was followed by an evening party. His Excellency left Dublin, on Wednesday, on a visit to Mr. Persse, of Galway. Countess Spencer also left on a visit to Lord and Lady Powerscourt, at Enniskerry.

The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane have left Thomas's Hotel for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough and Lady Sybil Lumley, who have been on a visit to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle, have returned to Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square.

The Earl of Ashburnham has arrived in town from Ashburnham House, Sussex.

Countess (Dowager) Cowper and Lady Amabel Cowper have arrived in St. James's-square from Wrest Park, Beds.

The Earl of Fife has left town for Bournemouth.

Lady Charles Ker has almost entirely recovered from her serious accident last year, and it is gratifying to state that her eyesight is quite restored.

Lord and Lady Cairns have left town for Rome.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday last. The right hon. gentleman will hold his levées on the evenings of Wednesday, the 5th and 12th inst., at ten o'clock (full dress).

THE SANDWICH ISLES.

The death of King Kamehameha V., after a reign of nine years, having put an end to the Kamehameha dynasty in the little insular kingdom of Hawaii, the nearest collateral relation, Prince William Lunaililo, has quietly ascended the throne. The ceremony of his coronation took place at Honolulu on Jan. 5. The Cabinet of the new King is composed for the most part of Americans. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is Charles R. Bishop; of the Interior, E. O. Hall; of Finance, Robert Sterling; Attorney-General, A. F. Judd. The population of the islands on Jan. 1, 1872, was calculated as numbering only 57,000 souls, of which Honolulu, the capital, contained from 13,000 to 14,000. The domestic industries of these islands are on the increase. The export of sugar, the great staple product, reached 21,760,773 lb. in 1871, being nearly three millions more than in the preceding year; and the total amount of domestic goods exported or furnished as supplies reached the value of 1,733,094 dols. The imports in 1871 were of the value of 1,625,884 dols., and the Customs receipts 221,332 dols. But for the destruction of the whaling fleet, the Customs receipts would have been the largest ever attained. Two thirds of the imports, chiefly of clothing and provisions, arrived from United States ports. Of nearly 22 million pounds of sugar exported 18 millions went to United States ports; above 2½ million pounds were shipped to Australia, and nearly a million to British Columbia. During the year 1871 187 merchant-vessels, of 105,993 tons in the aggregate, arrived, being an increase over the preceding year of twelve in the number

and 14,745 tons in the tonnage; 68,972 tons were American, and 24,452 tons were British. The arrivals at Honolulu alone comprised 163 merchant-vessels, of 102,172 tons; seventy-five, of 49,530 tons, came from the United States ports; thirty-four, of 31,076 tons, from Australia; six, of 4003 tons, from China and Japan; eight, of 3587 tons, from British Columbia; five, of 2966 tons, from the United Kingdom; three, of 2837 tons, from North German ports. The departures of merchant-vessels from Honolulu comprise fifty-nine, of 35,141 tons, for United States ports; twenty-seven, of 32,307 tons, for Australia; thirty-three, of 19,799 tons, for Guano Islands; eleven, of 5640 tons, for China and Japan; eight, of 3193 tons, for British Columbia. The town and port have been much improved, with a new steam-ship wharf and lighthouses. Many passengers stop there on the voyage from San Francisco to New Zealand, Australia, or China. A new post office at Honolulu was finished in 1871, and early in 1872 the corner-stone of the new Government Offices and hall for the Legislative Assembly was laid. A new Royal palace was also in contemplation. Our Portrait of the new King is from a photograph by Mr. H. J. Chase, of Honolulu.

SIR J. CORDY BURROWS.

The Queen lately conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. John Cordy Burrows, ex-Mayor of Brighton, by the advice of the Prime Minister, at the request of the Town Council, when Mr. Burrows completed his year of municipal office, having been three times Mayor. His second mayoralty was at the time of the marriage of the Princess Royal, and he was on that occasion recommended to her Majesty's favourable regard. During thirty-five years past he has taken an active part in every local movement for the benefit of the town. Among these are enumerated the Literary and Scientific Institution, formerly existing at the Albion Rooms; the Working Men's Institute, the Mechanics' Institute, the Free Library and Museum at the Pavilion, the Victoria Fountain on the Steyne, the statues and busts in the Pavilion, the Pechell Memorial, the Extra-Mural Cemetery, the Royal Humane Society, the Life-Boat and the Fisherman's Home; besides his efforts, with the aid of Mrs. Burrows, to keep up the yearly Hospital and Fancy Dress Ball, and various charity bazaars, his attention to the races, and many useful objects promoted by him as a member of the Corporation. Sir John Cordy Burrows is generally admitted to be a man who has deserved well of his fellow-townsmen throughout a long career of public life; but his exertions, last year, to receive the British Association of Science with due hospitality seemed to demand a more especial token of approval. The Portrait is engraved after a photograph by Mr. Mayall, of London and Brighton.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

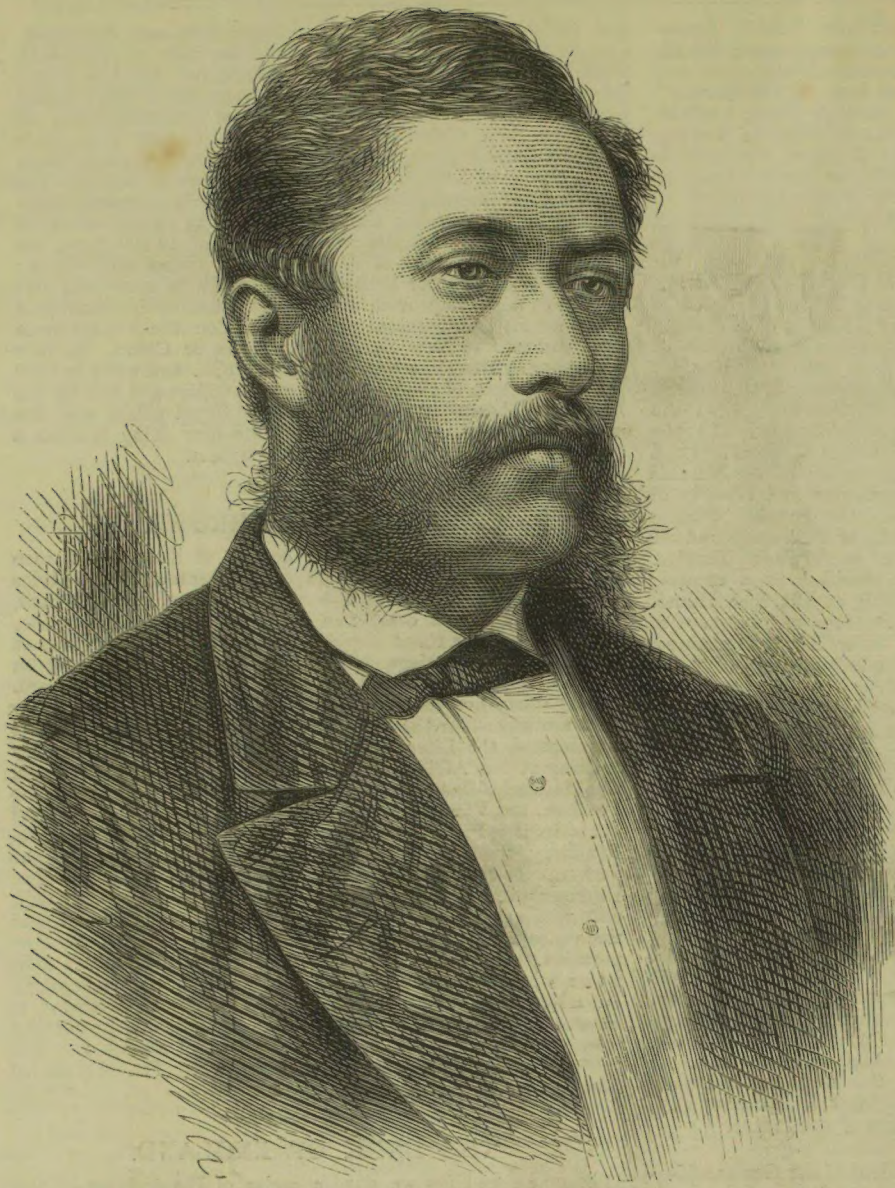
It is some time since we gave a series of Illustrations of this mighty and wealthy establishment, with an account of its history and a description of its several business offices. The Bullion Office, and those wondrous vaults, like the fabled Cave of Mammon in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," where precious metal to the value of more than twenty millions sterling is stored in heaps of ingots or bars and bags of coin, were then briefly noticed, and mention was also made of the ingenious balance-machines for weighing bullion. The subject of our present Illustration is the machine used at the Weighing Office, established in 1842, to detect light gold. A number of sovereigns at once are here placed indiscriminately in successive contact with a delicate apparatus. They receive a slight touch from the mechanism, just enough to thrust those which are light into a separate receptacle, while those of full weight descend to their proper place. This machine can weigh 35,000 in a day, and there are several machines at the Bank. All the light coins are defaced by another machine, and are then kept as bullion.

A LONDON DUSTYARD.

The readers of "Our Mutual Friend" will remember what a description is there given by Dickens of the great dust-contractor's yard, somewhere about Agar Town, in which old Harmon stored up mountains of seeming rubbish with an enormous money value. There may be some exaggeration in such an account of the proceeds; but we cannot doubt that the business of collecting, sorting, and appropriating the refuse stuff, from many thousands of London households, is a lucrative trade. A very large proportion of different organic substances, which may be useful either for agricultural manure or for chemical conversion into the elements and articles of various manufactures, must be found in this heterogeneous mass. Besides these ordinary sources of profit, there is perhaps some chance that it may now and then exhibit, to the industrious "picker-up of unconsidered trifles," a few things of small size, having a certain value, which have been lost on the chamber floor or in the fender of a parlour or kitchen grate, and have been swept into the family dustbin, to be thence lawfully and honestly removed, with a load of other rejected matter, by the punctual visitant of our back doors in his daily or weekly round. Moreover, a large quantity of cinders and small coal from our wasteful open fires, especially when we are too careless and lazy to make proper use of the tongs and shovel, goes to the ready dustman, who knows how and where to sell it as fuel for brick-kilns and furnaces. In a regular London dustyard, such as the place where our sketch was made for one of this week's Engravings, it is the work of several women, girls, and boys to sift the ashes from the cinders and small coal, separating them at the same time from cabbage-stalks and potato-parings, broken glass and potsherds, which are taken out by the hand and tossed aside. Shovels, baskets, sieves, and wheelbarrows are busily plied in this humble service by the diligent females employed, who wear stout aprons of leather or sackcloth, often with men's jackets over their shoulders, and sometimes indulge themselves with a pipe of tobacco. It is not very nice work, but much better than starving, or begging, or being dishonest and idle.

Mr. Henry William Ripley has given £10,000 to establish a convalescent home for Bradford, and a site has been fixed upon at Rawden, about five miles from Bradford.

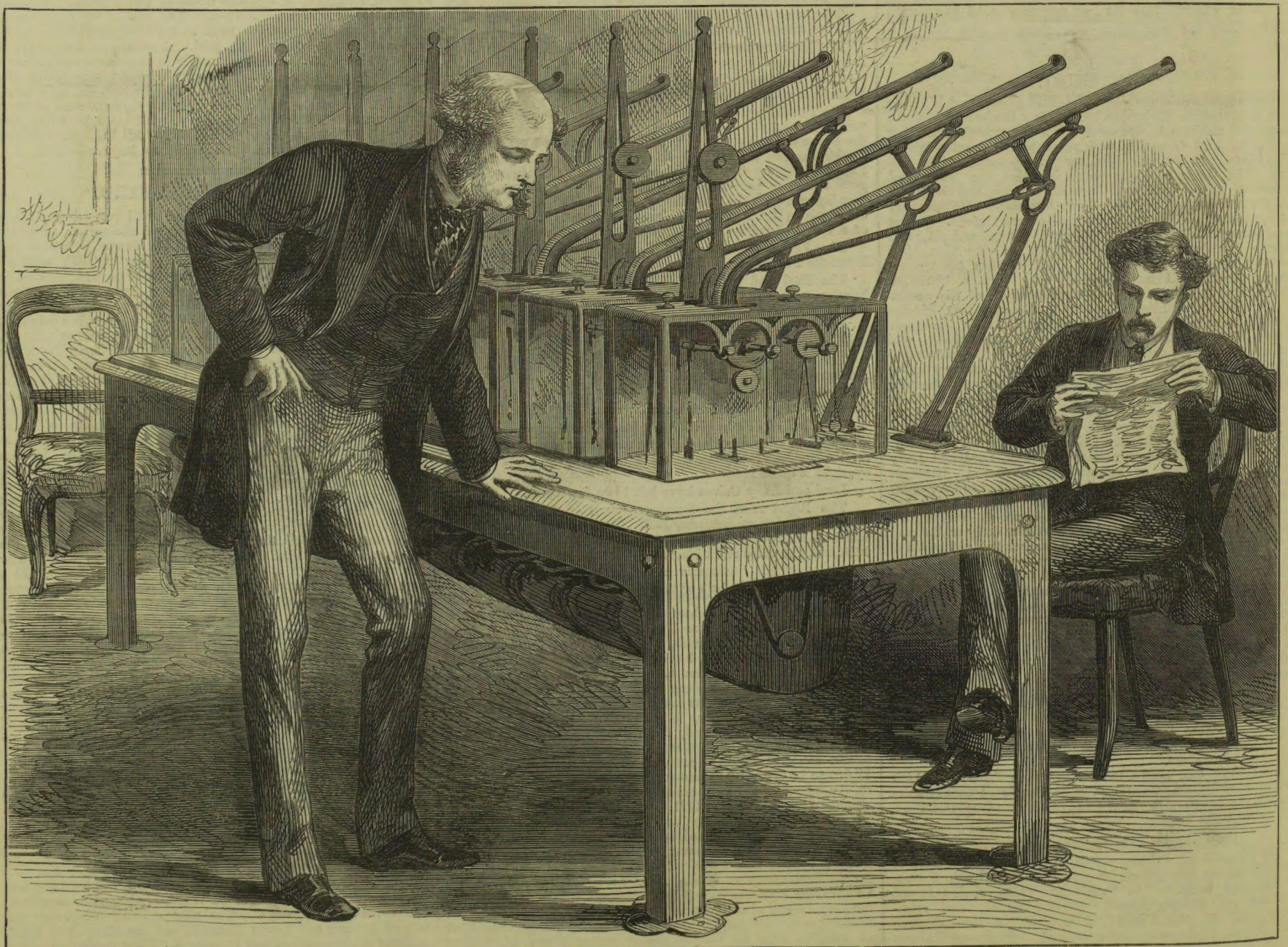
Arrangements are in progress for a great rifle-meeting, open to all England, to be held at Gloucester on May 13 and 14, when prizes, valued at £1000, will be offered for competition. The County of Middlesex Rifle Association will hold its first annual meeting at the ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs on May 19 and three following days. The new association includes the city of London and Tower Hamlets, and the Marquis of Westminster is its president and Captain S. Pixley chairman. The county challenge cup will be shot for on the first day of the meeting by the Middlesex battalions, the National Rifle Association bronze medals on the second day, and the prizes for all comers on the following days.



THE NEW KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,



[SIR J. CORDY BURROWS, LATE MAYOR OF BRIGHTON.



SKETCHES IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND: MACHINE FOR WEIGHING GOLD.



A LONDON DUST-YARD.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.
FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 27.

The French newspapers of the past year or two will certainly convey to the politician of the next century the impression that ever since the day when Napoleon III. declared war against Prussia France has been the victim of a series of abominable treasuries unparalleled in the history of the world. We are to-day informed that, following the examples of the Emperor, Marshal Bazaine, General Trochu, and M. Gambetta, the Duc de Broglie and the Committee of Thirty have betrayed their country. The base "submission" and "servility" of the chosen Thirty to the President of the Republic are the talk of the hour in Legitimist circles, which were woefully surprised by the patriotic capitulation of the Committee at the eleventh hour. This being the case, it is not to be wondered that the Duc de Broglie met with such an icy reception when he presented his report to the National Assembly on Friday last. Both Right and Left were thunderstruck by the concessions of the Committee—the former because they beheld in them the death-blow to monarchical intrigue, the latter because they imagined them to be but a feint, indulged in with the view of only the more successfully crushing the Republic at a later period. A small party in the Centre alone stood by the Duke, and cheered him up with occasional "Très biens."

The report, drawn up in elegant and flowing language, commenced by observing that, as the Committee was not intrusted with the task of framing a constitution, the constituent rights of the National Assembly had been reserved in the preamble of the bill which it was about to submit to the Chamber. The Committee's chief object had been to discover a means of preventing the conflicts which were continually arising between the Executive and the Assembly. The necessity for Ministerial responsibility and the responsibility of the President of the Republic combined was then demonstrated, and a miserable attempt made to justify the formalities which had been devised with the view of preventing M. Thiers from exercising too great a pressure during the debates. The Duc de Broglie added, "These formalities will not reduce the moral authority of the Chief of the State. M. Thiers represents too worthily our unhappy country before all Europe for us to wish to see him exposed to the possibility of resigning power." Alluding to the question of an Upper Chamber, the Duke announced that the Committee had admitted the creation of such a Chamber in principle, as a counterpoise to the demagogic theory of numbers. "This Chamber," he continued, "will be a Chamber of resistance;" whereupon the Left, which had been listening calmly enough up to this point, sprang to its feet as with a galvanic shock, and hurled indignant protests at the head of the orator.

Calm was, however, soon restored, and the Duke resumed reading his report. He alluded to the statements of M. Thiers relative to the necessity for an electoral law to ensure a genuine exercise of universal suffrage; and, with regard to the transmission of the executive power, said that the good sense of the National Assembly would show it the desirability of not dissolving without providing for the necessities of Government. The wording of the new articles proposed by M. Dufaure on this point is free from the objections raised against his former proposals. The Duke laid stress upon the conciliatory spirit by which the Committee had been animated, and declared that the compromise arrived at was the result of general consent. No encroachment had been made upon the constituent power of the Assembly, and full liberty was reserved for the adoption of any subsequent resolutions. The Duke terminated his report by an appeal for concord, and exclaimed, "In the union of the governing powers France places all her hope. This union, cemented by mutual sacrifices and efforts, is about to efface the last vestiges of the foreign invasion, and France will owe to it also the blessing of escaping from that terrible calamity, anarchy. The bill which we submit to you has been drawn up with the view of rendering this union facile and durable, and in voting upon it may you be swayed by the same motive!"

Scarcely had the Duc de Broglie quitted the tribune and regained his seat, where a few friends came to offer him their congratulations, than M. Hervé de Saisy raised the inevitable "incident" by observing that in submitting to the dictates of the Commission the Assembly would put itself in the power of any tyrant. He formally accused the Commission of servility towards the Government. Great uproar followed, in the midst of which General du Temple proposed that the debate on the proposals of the Commission should be adjourned for three months; but the Assembly, naturally enough, pooh-poohed this proposition, and M. Grévy, at length obtaining a hearing, called M. de Saisy to order for the expressions he had made use of. The Assembly then adjourned until to-day.

While the Commission of Thirty, in a patriotic spirit, were sacrificing the interests of the Count de Chambord to those of France, the Count himself was engaged in giving the death-blow to the "fusion" by a letter to the Bishop of Orleans, who had written to him with the view of bringing about a reconciliation with the Orleans Princes, and had asserted that in not lending himself to the "fusion" the Count neglected "his providential mission to save a people." The Count has replied that he cannot accept the Bishop's counsels. He represents the hereditary principle, without which he is nothing; and France, he observes, would no more understand the head of the House of Bourbon denying "the standard of Algiers" than it would the Bishop of Orleans resigning himself to sit in the Academy among sceptics and Atheists. He will make no sacrifices and submit to no conditions. He expects little from the decrees of men, and much from the justice of God; and in all his bitter trials looks for consolation to the august martyr of the Vatican. This letter has naturally destroyed all the hopes of the Fusionists, and increasing bitterness is manifested between the partisans of the rival monarchical houses. The Legitimist journal *Le Monde* reported even the other day that the Duc d'Aumale, speaking of the Count de Chambord, had derisively said, "We want neither his flag nor his temporal power."

The veil has been raised during the past week or two, disclosing certain instances of vice and crime such as seem to generate habitually by preference in France. A trial at Lille, lasting several days, of such a nature that it had to be conducted with closed doors, was followed by one in Paris which no decent newspaper could report. While the latter was in progress the public were horrified anew by the discovery of a gang of young robbers, assassins, and debauchés, bearing the title of "the Band of the Velvet Caps." No less than seventeen individuals, among whom are three women, have been already arrested, and the police are actively engaged in searching for the remainder. The captain, whose name is Galignier, is only fourteen years and a half old, although in appearance he seems to be fully twenty; while his lieutenant, Renault, is no more than seventeen. Most of the other members of the confederation are, however, over twenty-one. The arrest of two of the latter, Touzard and David, for robberies at the Ministry of Finance, where they were employed, led to the discovery of

this amicable association, which is accused of numerous murders and attempts at murder, and no less than eighty robberies, many of the latter being burglaries. Galignier, the captain, is reported to have made ample confessions to the Judge charged with the inquiry into the affair.

Another gang of robbers infesting the environs of Paris in the direction of Reuil and Nanterre has also been secured. Their custom was to stop the market carts proceeding to Paris before the breaking of dawn, and, after strangling the drivers, to rob them of all they possessed. Quite recently a market gardener named Coclin was stopped in this manner by several individuals, who, after robbing him of his purse, containing a sum of ninety francs, attempted to strangle him with a handkerchief. He succeeded, however, in throwing them off the cart, and, urging forward his horse, made his escape. Two of the robbers had left their caps in his vehicle, and, on an inquiry being set on foot, it was discovered that two young men had bought caps at a shop in Reuil that very morning. A few days later the police were summoned to an auberge in Courbevoie, where a couple of young fellows were quarrelling over the division of a sum of ninety francs, and threatening to knife each other. On being taken to the prefecture it was discovered that they were the very individuals who had assailed the unfortunate market gardener. The other members of the band have since been arrested.

SPAIN.

A new Ministry has been formed, the places of the Radicals who resigned having been taken by Republicans, except General Acosta, the new Minister for War, who is a Radical. There are also some changes in office. The following form the new Ministry:—President, Senor Figueras; State, Senor Castelar; Grace and Justice, Senor Salmeron y Alonso; Home, Senor Tutan; War, Senor Acosta; Navy, Senor Oreiro; Government, Senor Pi y Margall; Foreign, Senor Chao; Colonies, Senor Sorni.

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly abolishing capital punishment for all offences. Fresh elections are ordered, and the meeting of a Constituent Assembly is fixed for April 20. An important change in the organisation of the army is to take place. The conscription is to be abolished, and voluntary enlistment is to supersede it. Every year the strength of the active army will be fixed by the Cortes. The reserve will consist of the entire male population of the country between the ages of twenty and twenty-three, and the term of service will be three years.

PORTUGAL.

The King gave a banquet on Sunday evening in honour of the Italian Admiral and of the officers of the frigate Roma. The ex-King Amadeus and the members of the Italian Legation were present. The ex-King is passing his time in shooting and in making excursions on horseback. He avoids all display and the fashionable amusements of the city. Those who pay their respects to him he receives in an unaffected manner, and speaks in very plain terms to them of the circumstances which led to his abdication.

The Cortes have passed the bill calling out the military reserves.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel has addressed a letter to his son Amadeus respecting the abdication by the latter of the crown of Spain. Victor Emmanuel says that he cannot disapprove of the abdication, and that it is better to secure the lasting and grateful affection of the Spaniards by a voluntary act and retire into private life than to remain exposed to the vicissitudes of party agitation and the risk of violating the sanctity of oaths. In conclusion, Amadeus is assured that a warm reception awaits him on his return to Italy, and that his choice of Turin as a place of residence meets with the King's approval.

GERMANY.

The State ball at Berlin, on Thursday week, was numerously attended, the whole Diplomatic Corps and many foreigners of distinction being present. Prince Bismarck appeared for the first time this season at a Court festivity, and was in excellent spirits. The Emperor looked remarkably well, and conversed with much animation with two or three eminent foreign diplomatists.

The Prussian Minister of Finance has informed the Diet that the surplus revenue of last year amounted to 20 million thalers, and that he proposed to apply 12 millions towards an extraordinary reduction of the Prussian National Debt, whereby the Budget of 1874 will be reduced by one million. This gratifying announcement was received with much applause.

The German Parliament has been summoned to assemble on the 12th inst.

Prince Frederick Charles has bestowed the pecuniary dotation conferred upon him at the conclusion of the last war upon regiments that served under his command in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870. About thirty regiments benefit by this munificent gift, invested for the assistance of non-commissioned officers and re-enlisters.

The total number of options for French nationality in Upper Alsace recognised by the German Government as valid is 9053, out of nearly 92,000.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has addressed autograph letters to Count Andrassy and to the Presidents of the Cis-Leithan and Trans-Leithan Ministries, summoning the delegations to meet in Vienna on March 2.

AMERICA.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress in which he states that, in default of legislation on the position of affairs in Louisiana, he will continue to recognise the Kellogg Government in that State.

The Senate passed on Wednesday the bill increasing the powers of the Federal Courts in Utah for the execution of the laws.

Mr. Alexander Stephens, formerly Vice-President of the Confederate States, has been elected to Congress for Georgia.

Accepting the recent advice of General Grant and General Banks, the House of Representatives has adopted by a large majority a bill to give effect to the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington. The House has by 109 votes against 106 rejected a motion to impeach Mr. S. Colfax, the Vice-President, for his connection with the Crédit Mobilier.

CANADA.

Two or three items of political news are given in a telegram from Ottawa. Sir Francis Hincks, the Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the Hon. Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs, succeeds him. Delegates have arrived at Ottawa to negotiate for the admission of Prince Edward's Island into the Dominion. The Hon. W. Annand, Premier of Nova Scotia, is dangerously ill.

The Japanese Embassy left Brussels for the Hague on the 24th ult., and on the following day were received by the King of Holland in solemn audience.

As the number of drinking-fountains given to the city of Paris by Sir Richard Wallace has not been found sufficient for all the quarters, he has ordered twenty more to be erected.

Mr. J. S. Lumley, British Minister at Brussels, and the Hon. E. M. Erskine, her Majesty's Envoy to the King of Sweden and Norway, are gazetted to the distinction of C.B.

An Athens telegram announces the death of M. Tricoupi, formerly Prime Minister of Greece, and at one time Greek Minister in London.

News has been received from Africa that Mikluchs Maclay, the Russian traveller, who was believed to be dead, is alive and well in New Guinea.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, March 13; via Brindisi, on the evening of Friday, March 21.

The boat which plies between the Farø Islands and Iceland during part of the year will commence running for the season on March 4, and will call either at Leith or Lerwick for the purpose of receiving mails.

Details are published in the *Levant Herald* of a terrible accident which happened at Smyrna on Sunday night, the 9th ult. An acrobatic performance was proceeding in a café built on piles over the sea, when the structure gave way, precipitating the spectators and actors, numbering about 200, into the water. Nearly all were drowned.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bathe, S. B., to be District Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates' Society for the South-West District.
Bathurst, Frederick, Vicar of Diddington; Archdeacon of Bedford.
Beccles, Bishop, Vicar of Wootton; Vicar of St. Peter's, Bethnal-green.
Depledge, George; Vicar of Attercliffe, Sheffield.
Evans, David; Incumbent of St. Mark's, South Shields.
Ewen, H. L.; Rector of Offord Darcy, Huntingdon.
Fox, W.; Rector of Stanton-by-Dale, Derbyshire.
Fulwaser, J. F.; Vicar of Privett, Hants.
Grieve, W. T.; Vicar of Great Milton, Oxon.
Haynes, Robert James; Rector of Aston.
Hext, G.; Rector of Langford Magna, Wilts.
Hiles, R.; Curate (sole charge) of Michael Church, Eskley with St. Margaret's, Hereford.
Hook, Walter, Rector of Lavington; Rector of Porlock, Somerset.
Jackson, Edmund; Vicar of Eton, near Middlesborough.
Jenkins, E.; Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates Society for Wales and the Diocese of Hereford.
King, Edward; Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.
Lea, F. Simcox; Rector of Tedstone Delamere.
Lillingston, F. A.; Vicar of Broxbourne, Herts.
Mooyart, R. J.; Rector of Amberley, Stroud.
Morgan, S. C.; Vicar of Roxeth, Harrow.
Murray, George W.; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Packer, J. G.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Bethnal-green; Vicar of Wootton, Kent.
Phelps, Henry C.; Chaplain of the Devonport Borough Prison.
Roberts, Charles N.; Chaplain of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.
Swann, Percival Finnes; Rector of Brandisby, on his own petition.
Watton, T. G.; Vicar of St. Jude's, Birmingham.
Wightman, William Arnett; Vicar of St. John's, York.
Wright, Charles; Vicar of Bilsdale.
Woodforde, A. J., Curate of Coln Rogers; Vicar of Shepton Montagu.

The Lower House of Convocation at York has adopted a declaration on the Athanasian Creed similar to what was agreed upon lately for the Province of Canterbury.

There will be a special evening service in the Temple Church every Wednesday during Lent, at eight o'clock, with a lecture by Dr. Vaughan. No orders of admission will be required.

The Bishop of London proposes to preach a course of lectures on the "Parable of the Prodigal Son," at St. James's, Piccadilly, on the Sunday afternoons in Lent. The Bishop will also preach at the Good Friday morning service. There will be sermons on Wednesday and Friday mornings; and also at eight o'clock on Thursday evenings, when abbreviated special services will be used.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arranged for a course of special services, to be held in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, on Sunday afternoons during Lent. The preachers are as follow:—First Sunday in Lent, the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College and Canon of Worcester; second ditto, the Rev. W. Cadman, Rector of Holy Trinity, Marylebone; third ditto, the Rev. F. J. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral; fourth ditto, the Rev. H. White, Chaplain of the House of Commons and of the Royal Chapel, Savoy; fifth ditto, the Rev. Dr. Miller, Vicar of Greenwich and Canon of Worcester. The service is at 5.30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained by application to the Chaplain, Lambeth Palace, S.E.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Edward King, Principal of Cuddesdon College, has accepted the Regius Professorship of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. The Professor of Poetry, Sir Francis Doyle, delivered a lecture, on Saturday, in the Taylor Institute, on Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth," which he ranked as the first of Shakespeare's works. Mr. Seymour John Sharkey, B.A., late classical scholar of Jesus College, has been elected by the Radcliffe trustees to the vacant Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, value £200 per annum and tenable for three years. The vacant scholarships and exhibition at Magdalen Hall have been filled up as follow:—Lushby Scholarship, Mr. Acheson, from Birkenhead School; Meeke Scholarship, Mr. W. G. Perry, of Worcester College, Oxford; Exhibition, Mr. A. F. Thornhill, from Merchant Taylors' School. The Boden Sanskrit scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Robert Hume, Union scholar, of Lincoln College. The electors report Mr. Joseph Dennison, scholar, of Brasenose College, as worthy of honourable mention.

At Cambridge the Chancellor's medal for legal studies has been awarded to Mr. John Alderson Foote, B.A., St. John's.

Class lists of the Cambridge University local examinations have been published. It appears that the total number of candidates was 3075—an increase of 250 as compared with last year, and double the number entered six years ago. There is a marked improvement in the average of success of the senior candidates, both boys and girls. Seventy-four per cent of the senior boys pass, and 58 per cent of the senior girls, against 63 per cent and 43 per cent last year. This improvement is chiefly shown in the honour classes. The girls' class lists are printed for private distribution only—a grace of the Senate preventing the publication of names or lists of candidates. One of these candidates is distinguished in religious knowledge, English, Latin, French, German, and zoology; another, in religious knowledge, English, French, German, geology, and drawing.

Principal Barclay, of Glasgow University, died on Sunday afternoon, at the age of eighty-one.

From the annual report of the President of the Queen's College, Galway, it appears that the number who entered the college last year was 63, against 58 in the preceding year. Of these 31 were Roman Catholics. In the preceding year only 23 Roman Catholics entered. The attendants at lectures numbered 141, of whom 79 were Roman Catholics.

Bishop Otter's Memorial College, Chichester, was formally opened last week as a training-school for ladies desiring to employ themselves as mistresses in elementary schools, fourteen students having been already admitted.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The subscription-list for a testimonial to Dr. Hancock, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, amounts to over £600. The testimonial will take the form of a portrait.

The Royal Commissioners of the London International Exhibition, 1873, have appointed Easter Monday as the day for opening the exhibition to the public.

Handel's oratorio "Samson" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday next, March 7. Mdlle. Carola, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas are the principal vocalists.

The auditor appointed by the Treasury to examine the accounts of the Metropolitan Board of Works has disallowed about £3500 expended in the erection of seats for the accommodation of the vestries on Thanksgiving Day, Feb. 27, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers, and Clerks was held, on Tuesday evening, in the lecture-hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Morley, M.P., occupied the chair.

The Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society have presented a silver tea service to Mr. John Gibbons, their chairman last year, in acknowledgment of his efforts to promote the prosperity of the society.

The splendid trophy, of the value of £1000, won in July last by the South Wales Choral Union at the first of the annual series of national musical meetings established by the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, was publicly presented to the successful competitors on Tuesday afternoon.

The council of the Royal Society are about to nominate Dr. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, as president of the society, in succession to Sir George Airy, who has announced his intention of retiring from the chair at the society's anniversary in November next.

The following contributions to the funds of University College Hospital have recently been received:—A munificent donation of £1000 from Mr. J. Pemberton Heywood; from the Company of Fishmongers, 100 gs.; the Merchants' Company, 50 gs.; the Grocers' Company, £50; the Leathersellers' Company, 10 gs.; from Mrs. Pett, £100; and Mrs. Watson, £50.

There was a Nonconformist conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel, yesterday week, at which a qualified approval was given to the general principles of the Irish University Bill, though strong dissent was expressed from some of its most important provisions; and a committee was appointed to watch the progress of the measure.

On Monday evening a ball, under the patronage of the Comte d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador, was given at Willis's Rooms in aid of the Société Française de Bienfaisance—a most deserving institution, which has been in existence in the metropolis since 1842. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the visitors numbered about 300.

The Court of Aldermen have referred to the gaol committee the question whether the regulations in the City prisons affecting prisoners under remand are capable of amendment, and to report thereon to the Court. This step has been taken in consequence of the disclosures respecting Dr. Hessel's treatment whilst detained on an unfounded charge of murder.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, on Monday evening, at the opening of the recently-erected Welsh chapel in the Southwark-bridge-road. Mr. Richard, M.P., was also present, addresses being delivered by the Rev. W. Ambrose, of Portmadoc; the Rev. R. Parry, Llandudno; Dr. Rees, of Swansea; the Rev. G. M. Murphy, and others.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was held on Monday—Mr. Henry Green in the chair. The report stated that, during the past twelve months, forty-two boys and twelve girls had been admitted. The number in the institution, with the twenty-nine elected on Monday, is 229. The health of the inmates has been very satisfactory, as has been the general education.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce on Thursday week recommended, *inter alia*, the lowering of the price of inland telegrams of twenty words to sixpence, the provision of facilities by Parliament for the privileged registration of trade marks, the adoption of the decimal standard of weights and measures, and the reform of the existing system of private-bill legislation in the manner proposed last Session by Mr. Dodson.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 118,718, of whom 37,518 were in workhouses and 81,200 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week of last year these figures show a decrease of 4179; but compared with the years 1871 and 1870 there is a decrease of 38,515 and 61,566 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 609, of whom 461 were men, 118 women, and 30 children.

The Duke of Argyll presided, yesterday week, at the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society, held at its rooms, Somerset House. The report showed that the condition of the society was most satisfactory; the number of Fellows was on the increase, forty-eight having been elected during the past year. After the presentation of some gold medals by the noble chairman, he read a paper which dealt principally with the loss the society had sustained by the death of Professor Sedgwick.

At the meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, an elaborate report was presented, detailing the work done during the past twelve months. It consisted, in a great measure, of a recital of the means taken to ascertain the educational wants of the metropolis. It was stated that the board had caused to be sent to school, by the exercise of its compulsory powers, 6612 children; that the average school attendance had increased 36,873, and the accommodation to a like extent. In the board schools the children now number 20,753.

Mr. H. J. Byron presided, on Wednesday evening, at the annual festival in aid of the Dramatic Sick Fund, which took place at Willis's Rooms, and commended the objects of the charity in a felicitous and humorous speech. Mrs. Stirling replied in behalf of the institution, in an address which was greatly applauded. Mr. Andrew Halliday proposed "The health of Mr. Webster, the president of the association," who in turn gave, in complimentary terms, "The health of the chairman." After the banquet the company adjourned to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up some hours.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held, last Saturday, at the offices in Cecil-street—Lord Houghton, president, in the chair. The report stated that the roll of members now consists of 195 resident in the metropolis and 89 in the provinces, inclusive of 61 life members; making a total of 284 members. The grants during the year amounted to £425 8s.; the number of cases was thirty-one. The amount of stock and securities now standing in the name of the society is £7300, and the ordinary income for the year is estimated at £600.

The mortality in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom was last week at the rate of 28 deaths annually to every 1000 persons living. In the metropolis 2315 births and 1664 deaths were registered; the former having been 170, and the latter 24, below the average. Two persons died from smallpox, 14 from measles, 8 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 65 from whooping-cough, 37 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis averaged 411 during the ten weeks ending Jan. 25. Under the influence of the recent cold weather, the deaths from these causes have in the past four weeks risen successively to 466, 615, 653, and 692; of the latter number, 350 were referred to bronchitis, 186 to phthisis, 99 to pneumonia, and 28 to asthma. To different forms of violence 58 deaths were referred; 54 were the result of negligence or accident, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 13 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 13 (including 12 of infants under one year of age) from suffocation. Three cases of suicide and one of infanticide were registered. Three of the deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

Sir Henry Rawlinson entered into a detailed exposition of the Afghan boundary question before the Geographical Society on Monday night. In his opinion, the political importance of this subject has been greatly over-estimated, since the country in question is one in which extensive military operations are almost impossible; and, if British power in the East is to be attacked by Russia, the approach towards India must lie through Persia, and not by way of this disputed frontier. Lord Lawrence said that there could be no doubt that for all military purposes, and purposes of invasion, it was out of the question that the Russians should ever be so insane as to attempt a movement on India from the side of the country which had been the subject of Sir Henry's remarks. Whatever facilities there might be for invading India from the eastern side, there were none from the western.—Mr. Iltudus Pritchard read a paper, on Tuesday, before the East India Association, on the Central Asia question, in which the impolicy of seeking a better frontier than is afforded by our natural boundaries in India, and of meddling with the politics of Afghanistan, was as strongly asserted as it had been, on the previous evening, by Sir H. Rawlinson. Mr. Pritchard and Sir C. Wingfield, M.P., who also spoke, were of opinion that the occupation of Afghanistan would be a disadvantage to any European Power, and that the acquisition of Khiva would be of no service to Russia.

A BOYS' SCHOOL AT PEKIN.

Our Special Artist in China, Mr. W. Simpson, whose illustrations of the Temple of Heaven, where the young Emperor performed a solemn religious ceremony on December 21, appeared in our last week's publication, has devoted some attention to the schools, colleges, and universities of that Empire. He has sent us a few sketches belonging to this subject, which we now begin with that of a boys' school at Peking. The particular school here represented belongs to the London Missionary Society; but it differs in no respect, outward and visibly, from those of the country. A map or two on the walls is perhaps the only feature that one could detect as being different from the native schools. The mode of teaching is identical with that of the Chinese. All the boys are reading at the same time, and in such a loud voice that one would suppose a trial was going on as to who had the best lungs. In this instance they are only reading and getting by heart the books which form their study. The Confucian classics are the principal works used in Chinese schools. The object of the scholar is to get as much of them on his memory as he can, and whoever has the best knowledge of the classics will have the best chance at the public examinations, which are held all over China, and which are open to all who care to compete. Our Artist, in another sketch, has shown the great stone tablets at the Hall of the Classics, where the texts of these works are engraved.

Although this is a missionary school, it must teach the Confucian books, and it must do so in the manner of the country, to enable its pupils to compete at the examinations. Some Christian books are used in the school, but all the boys are not converts. The master is a convert, and wears a yellow sash to indicate his descent from the line of one of the early Emperors of the present Manchu dynasty. When a boy has repeated a portion till he thinks he has got it by heart, he comes to the teacher with his book. The teacher takes it, and the boy turns his back, so that he cannot see the book, and goes over what he has learnt. Writing is taught by placing a sheet of thin paper over a copy of the characters, and then tracing them with a brush. Geography and music are also taught. This school has been in existence about eight years.

VISITING-DAY IN NEWGATE.

Continuing our series of Sketches in the City of London Gaol at Newgate, which was described last week and the week before, we give one showing the visitors at the double grating, where they are permitted to see and talk with the prisoners on the appointed weekly visiting days, but always in the presence of a discreet and careful warder. It is very necessary to adopt these strict precautions in the manner of allowing prisoners to hold some intercourse with persons from the outer world, lest they should contrive to arrange plans for an escape, and to procure the instruments by which they might perform Jack Sheppard's feats, and break out of gaol. This, indeed, is almost impossible in a well-regulated modern prison, which is arranged for the greatest security with the least infliction of painful restraint in the case of the untried, like those who are the inmates of Newgate, awaiting their turn to appear at the bar of the Central Criminal Court. There is one respect, however, in which the arrangement for the interviews of prisoners with their friends seems capable of improvement. If the opposite grating fronts, on both sides of the intervening space, were partitioned into separate boxes, closed at the side, to hold one person in each box, as is done at the Middlesex House of Correction and other prisons, the individual prisoner and his visitor, who may be his wife, father, or mother, would see only each other's faces looking directly across, and would be unseen by the people to their right and to their left. A warder might, in that case, be stationed at one end of the lane or long passage intervening between the two opposite gratings, looking straight along their line, so that no attempt could be made to pass anything across without his perceiving it. It would certainly be much better to keep the prisoners out of sight of one another, and to spare the visitors any needless exposure, when they have to say these distressing circumstances, though what they have to say must often be overheard. A mind not yet hardened to crime is likely to be touched with a wholesome sorrow by the interview, in such a place, with one who has a claim upon the sense of duty and natural affections.

Mr. Ivie Mackie, one of the most prominent citizens of Manchester, died on Sunday. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Archæology of the Month.

Historical documents have narrow escapes. When the East India House, in Leadenhall-street, was cleared of the Company's records, 300 tons weight were transferred to Messrs. Spicer, the paper-makers, to be made into pulp, when, among other trifles, disappeared the whole history of the Indian Navy. From one of the cartloads on their way to the pulping tanks an old paper was blown off by the wind, and picked up by a passer-by. It is addressed "To my very loving friends, the Governors and Company of the East India Merchants," and indorsed "Nov. 28, 1619. My Lord of Buckingham about resigning his interest in my Lord of Warwick's goods. Red: Dec. 1, 1619." And it runs:—"After my heartiest commendations. Whereas his Majesty, by his former letters, about the beginning of the last summer, signified unto you that he was pleased to bestow upon me that part which belonged to him out of the forfeiture incurred by the Earl of Warwick: Yet since he hath likewise been pleased to write also in my Co (sic) (Cousin?) of Warwick's behalf, I have thought fit to signify unto you that I do willingly remit to him likewise all my interest and . . . that I had therein by his Majesty's said warrant. And so I rest, your very loving friend (signed) G. BUCKINGHAM. Newmarket, Nov. 28, 1619." And the paper is sealed with the Duke's (Felton's man) seal. This salvage (says the *Athenæum*) shows how, when work of this sort has to be done, no men are so competent to do it thoroughly to let nothing of interest and value escape them, as your literary men; and the India Office has always been strong in literary men. The Garrick papers, we may add, were rescued from a cheesemonger's shop; and the Diary of John Evelyn was saved from the dusty attics of Wotton House.

The Common Council Chamber, Guildhall, is in a parlous state; some of the walls are much cracked, and it is doubtful whether it will be safe for the members of the Court to assemble in it again without its examination by the City Lands Committee. The Government, under the Act obtained for the construction of the Law Courts, have power to remove Temple Bar, but only with the consent of the Corporation: the citizens are loth to part with this historic memorial, though it will be much dwarfed by the proposed Law Courts if it be retained. The congregation of the Poultry Chapel have received upwards of £50,000 for the site of their chapel, and, instead of removing it to the suburbs, where land is comparatively cheap, have determined to remain in the City, at a much larger expense.

The precious MS. known as the Gospels of Mac Durnan has, by consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, been lent for the purpose of having some of its pages photostencilled, to illustrate the series of the National MSS. of Ireland; in course of publication, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

Curious traces of an ancient people have been discovered by the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in Washington Territory. Mounds have been found containing pottery and other relics of a perished race.

At a meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society Mr. Cassans has exhibited a fine piece of stone tabernacle work recently exhumed from the promontory of a building in Cophthall-court, supposed to be a part of the great monastery of Austinfriars.

Mr. Gairdner, of the Public Record Office, has been authorised to edit for the Camden Society a chronicle written by Gregory Skinner, who was Mayor of London in the year 1452. This work contains much new and interesting information concerning the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. New light is cast on the rebellion of Jack Cade, and novel and highly characteristic anecdotes of Margaret of Anjou and King Edward IV. are among the points of interest.

More about Junius. The vexed question of the authorship of "Junius's Letters" has again cropped up. We are now told that the fourth Earl of Aberdeen had the frequent and positive assurance of Pitt that the latter knew who the author of "Junius" was, and that Sir Philip Francis was not the man. This negative assurance would be more satisfactory if Pitt had completed it by confiding to Lord Aberdeen the author's name.

Mr. A. W. Franks has intimated to the Society of Antiquaries his intention of working up the details connected with a portion of his Bronze Period, dealing with each of the countries specified separately. Special attention was called to the bronze, or rather copper, implements sent for exhibition by Captain Bloomfield, and found in Central India. With two trifling exceptions, they are the first implements of the kind which have as yet turned up in that country. Upwards of 400 of them were found together.

Mr. E. A. Freeman has given to the Archæological Institute a discourse upon the "Early Church of Bradford-on-Avon." His attention had been redirected to this subject by some recently-printed remarks, from Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., on the Church of St. Mary, Guildford, in which the latter antiquary stated that "in the interval between A.D. 500 to 1000 it appears to have been the general custom in most parts of the world to live in wooden houses, and to use wood almost entirely for other buildings also." This was said to be owing partially to the deficiency of skilled workmen and to the general belief that the world would come to an end at the year 1000. Mr. Freeman controverted this position, showing the existence of many examples of structures in stone on the Continent and in England built within the period named. The small early church at Bradford is another example of those structures; and the evidence of William of Malmesbury, who was a competent authority, that it is the work of the eighth century, is, he thought, fully borne out by the existing remains. Sir Gilbert Scott considered Mr. Freeman had fully proved his case, and wondered how anyone could doubt the existence of many such early structures. There was no difficulty in deciding between "Norman" and "Pre-Norman" work. On the same evening Mr. Mathews contributed two bracelets formed of gold coins of the time of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, which had been found in a bag (with others about twenty) hid in the thatch of a cottage at Malpas, Cheshire.

We have further intelligence of "Diana of the Ephesians." The postscript of a letter just received from Mr. Wood, at Ephesus, states that on the site of the Temple he has discovered a large drum of a sculptured column at the extreme eastern extremity, with remains of six human figures, lifesize, thus proving that, as Mr. Wood supposed, "there were sculptured columns in the rear as well as in the front of the temple." It is also settled by the above discovery that the sculpture was continued for at least one third of the column.

Epping Forest is a tangled question. During the inquiries into the legality of certain inclosures which have been made in the forest, it was stated that the cost of bringing the ancient rolls and documents before the Court would be from £500 to £1000. And Mr. Nelson (City Solicitor) complains, and we think justly, that when he wants to see the documents of the other side, he has to pay three guineas a day, which is a heavy drain upon the fund which he is bound to protect.





SKETCHES IN NEWGATE: VISITING DAY.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is generally assumed that a "breach of privilege amongst members is a fearful thing." The sound has in it an abstract terror, and the idea of it raises associations with the Inquisition, and the Speaker is metaphorically pictured as a kind of Torquemada. The reality, however, in its latest instance, was about as slow and unexciting a ceremony—for it was nothing more—as could well be witnessed. It appeared that Mr. Plimsoll had been showing up some of the shipowning members of the House, and it was sought to make this a high crime and misdemeanour against the House as a body. Accordingly, Mr. Eustace Smith, one of the shipowners (there are seven of them) who had not been libelled, gallantly took on himself the awful task of rousing that terrible engine, breach of privilege, from the long slumber in which it has lain. The House was arranged in severe order, the Sergeant-at-Arms was supposed to have armed all the messengers, while the Deputy Sergeant was believed to be standing guard over a set of heavy fetters, and the Chaplain was imagined to be in special attendance. Well, amidst a deep silence, which evidenced the awe-struck feeling of the House, Mr. Eustace Smith propounded his indictment, having first taken care to add, if he could, to the solemnity of the proceedings by having the alleged libels read formally by the Clerk at the Table; though the effect produced was exactly contrary to that which was intended. The honourable and vicariously aggrieved member was palpably strongly impressed with a sense of his audacity in having ventured to take up the most fearful disciplinary weapon of the House; and it might have been thought that, besides, he was not in his own person and feelings particularly outraged. Consequently his speech was tame and he rather allayed any existing terrors than conjured up new ones. When he ceased there was a pause, and anyone who expected to see Mr. Plimsoll, clad in a white sheet, glide up to the bar, and there fall on his knees, must have been cruelly disappointed when that gentleman, standing in rather a remote part of the Chamber, and invisible to a great many of the audience, in a round, cheery voice, and with nothing whatever penitential in his manner, expressed in good set terms his ample apology to the House, saying exactly enough for the purpose and no more, and carefully avoiding one word of retraction as regarded the individuals implicated. Again a pause, as if everybody was wanting to know how the matter should be ended, and nobody desiring to have anything more to do with it. At last Mr. Horsman curtly asked if there had not been enough of the thing, and eager assent followed. For a moment Mr. Gouley, a shipowner member, sought to indicate that he personally accepted the apology, but most of what he said was lost in murmurs and the fluttering noise made by the breaking up the ranks of the audience, which was, perhaps, disappointed at so lame and impotent a ceremony.

There has occurred a somewhat curious circumstance—for once Lord Enfield was unable to give a distinct and succinct answer to a question. By some process, not very intelligible, it had got in Mr. Rylands's head that the boundary-line in Central Asia, beyond which Russia is not to go, had been incorrectly described, and, with his usual tenacity, he repeated question after question on the point during two days and nights, and certainly did not get satisfactory replies from Lord Enfield. An opportunity, however, occurred which enabled Mr. Grant-Duff to come forward, and, with lofty, not to say haughty, precision, to solve the whole question, to exhibit the utmost familiarity with the topography of regions where the foot of European man has never penetrated, and to be as well acquainted, perhaps better, with the banks of the river Oxus as he is with those of the Thames at Richmond. The surprise and admiration at the fact that an official should, even with preparation, be able to speak readily on a geographical point must have been very great; but then Mr. Grant-Duff is an exceptional official. There are few things so touching as those developments of feeling, in the "man and brother" sense, in which occasionally Mr. R. N. Fowler indulges. His manly tenderness, supplemented, as it always is, by the softly expressed sympathy of Mr. Eastwick, his colleague in the representation of Penryn, are so familiar to the House, and are so calculated to operate lachrymously on the sensibilities of members, that they almost all go away, doubtless to avoid making exhibitions of themselves. This happened, this week, when Mr. Fowler went on one of his philanthropic voyages to South Africa. It would seem that his emotions overcame his natural lucidity, for he was so vague as not to be quite satisfactory to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen. But that was nothing to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who, as usual, exhibited those peculiar qualities which enable him to compose fairy tales and lectures on Colonial policy with equal ease; so that his official speeches seem to be a mixture of both—if there be any difference at all, the latter being the more romantic of the two.

Still pursuing a policy in the management of the House which he has successfully inaugurated this year, Mr. Gladstone, by his prompt interposition immediately after motions made, has again and again cut short many a discussion which would have been weary, and earned the gratitude of a House which is palpably disinclined to countenance perfunctory talk, and can with difficulty be held together for the purposes of really necessary work. Notably the Prime Minister adopted with good results this course when Mr. Holms, a gentleman possessed of not a little "unadorned eloquence," a remarkable faculty for reciting columns of figures without reference to any notes, and a practical dealing with facts, brought forward a motion for a Committee to inquire into the mode of purchasing materials and stores by the public departments. At once, and before anyone else could speak, Mr. Gladstone took up the theme, adopted the principle involved, and thankfully accepted the assistance of a Committee, which would help to bring the economical ideas of the Government into actual existence. Who could say much after this? Even Mr. James White was shut up, and a considerable number of hours on that evening were obtained by indifferent members for taking their ease elsewhere than in the House. Again, an instance of this policy of leadership. A gentleman well known in the House, for very good reasons, as he does a great deal of quiet work spontaneously and gratuitously—Mr. Charles Forster—inspired with a brilliant idea, sought to persuade the House that the meeting of Parliament in November would be a blessing. His speech was an idyll, a pastoral; the beauties of nature, the joys of summer vacations, were in sounding phrases contrasted with the stuffiness of all London, and the Houses of Parliament in particular, during the leafy months of the year. As soon as possible Mr. Gladstone rose, and, in a speech which, consciously or unconsciously, was a sort of imitation of that of Mr. Forster, set forth glowingly all the advantages of prorogations in June; but, having worked ideality up to its highest pitch, and protesting that he longed for so hazy an alteration in Parliamentary arrangements, he "changed his hand," became severely practical, and showed that, so long as this country was resolved to be rigidly constitutional, the Legislature must idle through its first three months, at whatever season of the year they began, and work distractedly night and day all July and a third of August to the end of Parliamentary time. The discussion of course collapsed, as seems to be the tendency of most debates this Session.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The business yesterday week was not important. There were brief conversations on the rules which prohibit, except under Royal sanction, the wearing of foreign decorations by Englishmen; the detention of the Murillo at Cadiz; and the proceedings of the Endowed School Commissioners. The appointment of a Committee to inquire into the alleged scarcity of horses was agreed to.

The House sat but half an hour on Monday. In reply to Lord Longford, the Colonial Secretary stated that only 4700 persons had applied to the Church Temporalities Commissioners under the Land Act to purchase rent-charges in lieu of tithes.

Notice was given by Lord Houghton, on Tuesday, of the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill for March 13. The message of the Commons asking their Lordships to co-operate by means of a joint Committee on all railway amalgamation bills was brought forward by Lord Ripon, and the arrangement was agreed to.

On Thursday the Chelsea Waterworks Bill, after a long discussion, was rejected on its second reading by a majority of 70 to 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fortescue's motion referring certain railway and canal amalgamation bills to a Joint Committee was agreed to yesterday week. A new writ was ordered for Mid-Cheshire. Colonel Barttelot gave notice of a motion regarding the incidence of the malt tax; Mr. Vernon-Harcourt that he would call attention to the case of the imprisoned gas-stokers; and Mr. G. Hardy fixed March 21 for his motion on the rules of the Washington Treaty. Mr. Grant-Duff gave an explanation of the Central Asian geographical question, and announced that an improved map would shortly be issued by the War Office. Other questions were answered in reference to the Galway trials and yeomanry uniforms. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, a discussion was raised by Mr. R. Fowler on the affairs of South Africa, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen promised correspondence on the subject. A motion by Mr. Holms for a Committee to inquire into the Government departments for buying and selling stores was, after some remarks by Mr. Gladstone, withdrawn. A discussion followed on a motion by Mr. Mundella for a Select Committee to inquire into the present dearth of coal. Mr. Bruce, after expressing his views on the subject, readily consented, on behalf of the Government, to the proposal, and the motion was thereupon agreed to. The House was shortly afterwards counted out.

The principal business on Monday was Mr. Cardwell's exposition of the Army Estimates. It was favourable with regard to each branch of our military forces, a slight falling off in the numbers of the volunteers being more than compensated for by the increased efficiency. The whole number of men provided for was 462,700, including of the regular Army 123,933, against 133,649 last year. The total charge for the Army was £14,416,000—a net decrease of £408,100. Recent legislation was favourably reviewed, and it was shown that the short-service reserve was being gradually formed, the men of the first and second classes now numbering 62,719; the abolition of purchase was acting well; the instruction of Militia and Yeomanry officers was proceeding satisfactorily; and the system of local centres, to come into operation next month, would soon provide the basis of the system for welding together all the services—regular and auxiliary. In further legislation for the Army, the Government proposed to abolish the obnoxious fortieth clause of the Mutiny Act, so that in future soldiers, like other men, will be legally as well as morally responsible for the support of their wives and children. The statement was well received. Mr. John Bright appeared in the House for the first time this Session. Mr. Gladstone informed Sir James Elphinstone that the Government considered the Afghan boundary agreement quite satisfactory, and they did not intend to propose a joint survey. In reply to Mr. Downing, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had no intention to amend the Irish Land Act, with the view of preventing certain alleged evasions of its provisions. The following bills were read the third time and passed:—Polling Districts (Ireland) Bill, Local Government Provisional Orders Bill, and Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Orders Bill. The Victoria Embankment (Somerset House) Bill and the Custody of Infants Bill were read the second time.

Attention was drawn, on Tuesday, to the shocking atrocities on board the slaving brig *Carl*, in Polynesia. Mr. Hugessen explained that the master and mate of the *Carl* had their death sentences commuted to penal servitude for life on the ground that Dr. Murray, the instigator of the murders, had escaped punishment by being accepted as an approver. The Marquis of Hartington announced that no further prosecutions would be instituted in connection with the Galway election. After an animated but fruitless discussion of Mr. C. Forster's suggestion in favour of a November Session of Parliament, Mr. Seely brought forward his motion for a reform of the naval administration, the hon. member recommending the substitution of a Secretary of State for the Board of Admiralty. There was a discussion, closed by an exhaustive speech of Mr. Goschen, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 114 to 13.

Mr. Craufurd, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of his bill for amending the Scotch Poor Law, one of the leading new principles being the adoption of union rating. Several Scotch members opposed the measure, and the second reading was lost by 181 to 48. The Victoria Embankment (Somerset House) Bill was read the third time and passed. Mr. Fordyce brought in a bill to facilitate the erection of labourers' cottages and other buildings by agricultural tenants in Scotland; and Mr. A. Johnson a bill to provide for a consolidated rate in local government districts.

On Thursday, on the motion for the second reading of the Charing Cross and Victoria Embankment Approach Bill, Lord Elcho moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee of members. Under this bill the finest site in Europe would be completely destroyed, and the House did not know what would be put in its place. He asked the House to put some sort of check upon what was done by public bodies, and his proposition was the only means by which that could be done. Mr. B. Cochrane seconded the motion. After a long discussion Lord Elcho's amendment was negatived by a majority of 187 to 72. The bill was then read the second time. Sir Richard Wallace, Mr. E. W. Verner, and Mr. Vans Agnew took the oaths and their seats for Lisburn, the county of Armagh, and Wigtownshire respectively. The Railway Canal and Traffic Bill, after much discussion, was read the second time. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

The advowson of Falmouth, value £1700 a year, was offered for sale on Wednesday at the Mart in Tokenhouse yard. The biddings reached £9000; the advowson was bought in at £10,000. The advowson of Dodbrooke, Devon, worth £219 a year, was also bought in at £1000, the biddings having only reached £920. This rectory was described as one of the loveliest sites in Devon, with only one Dissenting chapel in the parish.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have just added M. Gounod's "*Le Médecin malgré lui*" ("The Mock Doctor") to the extensive series of the "Royal Edition of Operas." This valuable collection now includes Gounod's three best stage works, "*Faust*," "*Mirella*" ("*Mireille*"), and that above specified. "*Le Médecin*" was originally produced at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique in 1858, one year before "*Faust*" and some six years previous to "*Mireille*." "*The Mock Doctor*" was given at Covent Garden Theatre, several years ago, under the Pyne and Harrison management; and the beauty of the music, its piquant grace and charm, amid its occasional reflection of the antique style, were heard with such pleasure that it is matter for much regret that such a work should have been allowed to fall out of notice. Its publication by Messrs. Boosey in their accessible edition will go far to remedy this injustice.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s "Octavo Edition of Operas" has received an important addition by the recent publication of Rossini's "*Guillaume Tell*," which is given with the original French text and an English translation by Madame Natalia Macfarren. The musical portion of this beautiful volume is edited by Mr. Berthold Tours. As in previous issues of this series, an important feature is the frequent indication of the leading points of the orchestral effects.

Another valuable work, just published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., is Schumann's "*Paradise and the Peri*." This volume is similar in size, appearance, cheapness, and good qualities of paper and print, to those of the operatic series just referred to. Schumann's elaborate cantata for solo voices, orchestra, and chorus is here presented with a new English text, adapted by Dr. Dulcken from the original German paraphrase of Moore's poem. It was with these words that the work was performed at the Crystal Palace concert of Saturday week.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently issued some fresh vocal compositions by Franz Abt that will fully sustain the reputation previously acquired by that popular song-writer. "*My Mother Among the Angels*" is a song of a serious character, commencing with a simple and plaintive strain in D minor, and soon merging into D major, which becomes the prevailing key, with an arpeggio accompaniment that contrasts agreeably with the sustained vocal melody. "*Annie*" and "*For old love's sake*" are songs possessing much quiet grace and charm of melody, together with an appropriate and neatly-written accompaniment, such as generally forms an accessory of the vocal writing of Herr Abt. Mr. W. T. Wrighton, who has gained distinction both as a singer and a writer of ballads, comes forward with a new piece of this class—"The heart is like a garden," in which a smooth and pleasing melody is supported by an unobtrusive accompaniment. All these pieces possess the important merit of being easy to execute and demanding but a moderate compass of voice.

From Messrs. Cocks and Co. we also have an effective transcription, for piano solo, by Mr. Brinley Richards, of Abt's popular song, "*A Rose in Heaven*;" other similar arrangements, by Mr. G. F. West, being the melody known as "*Rousseau's Dream*," the "*Benedictus*," from Mozart's first mass—all devoid of difficulty—and, in a somewhat more elaborate and florid style, Schumann's "*Lustige Bauer*," Arne's "*Where the bee sucks*," and the Irish melody, "*Believe me, if all those endearing young charms*."

A useful little book has been issued by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton and the Tonic Sol-Fa agency, entitled "*Practice-Songs for Classes*." Small as is the work, it contains ninety-one part-songs, old and new, for four voices, many being arranged, and some composed purposely, for this publication, the special object of which—that of providing exercises in articulation—is well fulfilled.

Mr. W. C. Levey's song, "*The Magic of Music*," has been transcribed in the form of a brilliant pianoforte piece by Mr. Kuhe, who has contrived to give the player abundant opportunity for showing off without any extreme demands on executive power. The publisher is Mr. J. Williams, who has also issued twenty-five "*Easy Violin Duets*," selected by H. Sydney Davis, from the works of Bruni, Campagnoli, Dassek, Gebauer, Kalliwooda, Mazas, Müller, Parry, and Pleyel. These names, nearly all those of eminent violinists, are sufficient to show the value of the materials from which these selections have been drawn.

Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. are issuing a valuable collection of celebrated overtures arranged for the pianoforte. Twenty-three such pieces are already specified, so far as the series yet extends; and these comprise compositions by Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Cherubini, Weber, Rossini, Auber, Herold, Boieldieu, and Bellini. Some of the adaptations are by the well-known arranger, Diabelli; others by the composers.

From the same house we have "*Two Duets for Two Performers on One Pianoforte*," by Heinrich Stiehl, who would appear to have written much previously to these pieces, which are classed as op. 73. They are short, simple, and melodious, and well adapted for teaching purposes.

The second number of the "*Musical Monthly*," published by Messrs. Enoch and Sons, well maintains the character established by its precursor, as might be expected in a work under such editorship as that of Sir Julius Benedict. The vocal division of the February part comprises songs by J. B. Roné, W. Macfarren, J. Duprato, J. L. Hatton, Mendelssohn (a posthumous piece), and J. Arnold. Here will be found varieties of style to suit all tastes; and the same may be said of the division appropriated to pianoforte music, in which are movements by J. Philipot, F. Brissot, A. Jungmann, C. Salaman, C. Magner, and L. Sloper—all of which will be found worthy of attention.

Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co., of Dublin, have published a vocal piece entitled "*Alas!*" (Song from *Phantasies*); the words by Dr. George Macdonald, the music by the Countess of Charlemont. The melody, although simple, has a plaintive character well befitting the text with which it is associated, and lies within the compass of a voice of the smallest calibre. Executive vocal skill is not requisite for its interpretation, which, however, demands sentiment and expression on the part of the singer. The accompaniment, at first in chords on each beat of the bar (three-four time), is afterwards changed to the arpeggio form, by which variety is obtained. The key is that of G minor, so well suited for melancholy music.

A Calcutta telegram states that Mr. Shaw has been appointed Ladak Commissioner. Mr. Birks has been gazetted Civilian Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Lyall the new Home Secretary.

General Comte de Ségur, so well known for his history of the Russian campaign, in which he bore part as a General of Brigade, died recently, aged ninety-three. He was the last surviving General of that terrible retreat from Moscow.

The *New York Tribune* gives a singular story of coincidence. The detectives of Boston, in a case given to them to work up, wanted a man named W. H. Johnson, who had a glass eye. They found three such persons, but not the right one.

NEW BOOKS.

The name of "the Hares of Hurstmonceaux," comprehending the "Two Brothers" who wrote the "Guesses at Truth," will be remembered by yet another generation with the esteem due to their high character as Christian gentlemen, scholars, and thinkers of the best English type. Such is the reputation especially of the late Julius Hare, Rector of Hurstmonceaux and Archdeacon of Lewes, the disciple of Coleridge, the friend of Bunsen and Arnold, the brother-in-law of Frederick Maurice; and his brother, the Rev. Augustus Hare, Rector of Alton Barnes, in Wiltshire, who died in 1834, an excellent parish clergyman as well as a finely cultivated and generous man, was too early removed from the Church and the country he had served. The widow of Augustus Hare, living on till 1870, resided after her husband's death chiefly in the village of Hurstmonceaux, near Pevensey, where his brother Julius still represented their family in the place of its old ancestral dignity; and it is this amiable lady whose private history and correspondence are put before us in *Memorials of a Quiet Life* (Strahan and Co.), two volumes of delightful and wholesome reading, full of sweet counsel and serene insight into spiritual things. The editor is her adopted son, Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare, already known as the author of "Walks in Rome," the best guide-book yet produced for exploring the antiquities and artistic beauties of that city. He is a nephew of the elder Augustus and Julius, the "Two Brothers" of the "Guesses," and a son of the eldest brother, Francis Hare, whose career, much of it spent in Italy, did not fulfil the extraordinary promise of his youth. These gifted minds seem to have owed their natural ability of varied accomplishment to their mother, Mrs. Hare Naylor, a daughter of Dr. Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, and one of the most remarkable women of her time. The family history, from the middle or first half of the last century, is related by Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare in a very agreeable manner, affording a pleasant study of old-fashioned society and original characters. But it is in the "quiet life" of Maria Hare, the even flow of pure domestic affections, the unreserved sympathy of constant friendships, and the unaffected expression of temperate religious feelings, that the chief interest of this book is found. Its largest and best portion consists of the extracts from her private journal and letters that she exchanged, during more than forty years, with two or three intimate female friends. Of these, her sisterly correspondents, the one whose tone of thought and sentiment most engages our regard is Lucy Stanley, afterwards Lucy Hare, who married the fourth brother, Captain Marcus Hare, R.N., and who, like Maria Hare, became a widow, living till March, 1869. Both the ladies named, it may here be remarked, were aunts to the present Dean of Westminster; his father, Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, being a brother of Mrs. Marcus Hare, and having married Catherine Leicester, elder sister of Mrs. Augustus Hare. A more valuable contribution has seldom been made to this kind of biographical literature, which supplies an exemplary manifestation of personal character under the influence of Christian faith, than is here presented to the reader; and nowhere, in any book of the class, do the effects of that persuasion come before us in a more attractive light. The letters of Maria Hare, though perfectly simple in style and unambitious in their range of discussion, are the fruit of a highly-cultivated mind, enriched by study and trained to just reflection. In narrating the incidents of family life, Mr. Augustus Hare, as was to be expected of him, deals tenderly and reverently with the memories of all concerned. Very touching, very beautiful, too, is the account of the last years of his adoptive mother, her placid old age and patience of infirmity, her repeated shocks of illness, attended with strange trances that gave a happy foretaste of death, her yearly migrations from Sussex to Italy, and her final departure from earth in that bliss which is promised to the pure of heart.

AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

Knowledge of facts and characters and power of writing have been admirably combined in *Seeta*, by Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., M.R.I.A., M.R.A.S., &c. (Henry S. King and Co.). The three volumes contain a historical episode interwoven with a partly real and partly imaginative romance. The scene is laid in the picturesque regions of our Indian empire; and the date is that of the ever-memorable and ever-lamentable mutiny. The author has endeavoured to give "a general impression of the time which of all others in the history of India is the most absorbing and interesting to the English reader;" and he has "purposely avoided the sickening details of pitiless massacre and suffering which have already been illustrated by many writers." It will be strange if general opinion do not pronounce his endeavours successful and his avoidance highly commendable. All sorts of European and native types are carefully delineated and strikingly grouped; the opportunities offered by superstitious practices and time-honoured customs are judiciously employed for the purpose of heightening effect; events which have a place in history and incidents which must be set down principally if not wholly to the credit of fancy, are described in such a manner as to excite, and soothe, and melt the feelings, concentrate the attention, awaken the spirit of inquiry, and supply food for serious reflection. The tale commences with a case of "dacoity," whereof the preliminaries, the execution, and the consequences are narrated in that telling style which generally testifies of personal experience. The leader of the "dacoits" is one Azriel Pandé, whose portrait, well and impressively drawn, may be taken to represent a chief amongst "the rebel and treasonable emissaries of the time," and whose speech, addressed to certain delegates at Barrackpore, comprises, one would say, some allusion to every single wrong or grievance under which the Bengal sepoys believed themselves to labour. The "dacoity," which is to a considerable extent a failure, leads to the romance of Seeta's life. Seeta, a beautiful, intelligent, and, for a Hindoo, highly educated young woman, is made a widow by the murderous "dacoits," who also wound both her and her baby, and steal one of her golden anklets. This anklet leads to the detection of the "dacoits," who are brought up before Cyril Brandon, an exceptionally good specimen of the high-born, high-bred, and high-minded English "commissioner." Seeta herself, with all her charms enhanced by her position as an earnest but modest claimant of justice, gives her evidence in person and exhibits the wound inflicted upon her lovely arm. The "dacoits" are committed for trial; and the grateful girl and the susceptible commissioner, who was at the very first struck with her appearance and at the end of the examination was conscious of a soft look in her eyes, are clearly committed for another sort of trial. Both trials take place; and the results of both will be found in the novel. Seeta and Brandon, of course, meet again; and they meet under such circumstances that she is often by his side, and they read "Savitri" together. All this is against the rule—with which Seeta was, no doubt, acquainted—laid down in the *Hitopadesa*; for it warns persons of different sexes not to "sit together in a sequestered spot," and declares that "contiguity" of that sort "is, in any case, to be avoided." Seeta, not having obeyed this "good counsel," falls in love with Brandon; and Brandon falls in love with her. Now Seeta, being a Soodra, may marry a second time; and

Brandon, being an Englishman, may, as we all know, laugh caste to scorn; but if any ingenuous person supposes that at an Indian station an English gentleman may with impunity take to wife a "black woman," however superior she may be to the "white women" around her, let attention be paid to this novel, in which such matters are handled with great frankness, and yet with sufficient delicacy.

There is a considerable amount of lively writing in the three volumes entitled *In the Days of My Youth*, by Amelia B. Edwards (Hurst and Blackett); nor are the dramatic and the pathetic conspicuous by absence. The story is autobiographical; and, consequently, the reader who has observed the lady's name upon the titlepage is haunted by a sense of incongruity. For the autobiographer is supposed to be a youth, who, having been sent in a state of exceeding rawness and greenness to study medicine at Paris, learns his experience of life in the school chiefly of Tom and Jerry. The tale, in fact, is, for the most part, little more than a series of sketches, which are intended to depict some, and especially the Bohemian, phases of Parisian existence. We are, certainly, introduced into the drawing-room of one lady of position, and into that of one great actress; but, in general, we are hurried about amongst such scenes as are likely to be attractive to few persons beyond the circle of rather "fast" young snobs. The scenes, moreover, when we consider by whom they are painted, must either be copies, or, unless they have been drawn according to verbal instructions furnished by an eye-witness, mere expressions of a fertile fancy; and, in any case, one cannot help feeling that the shadow, and perhaps the long, grotesque, exaggerated shadow, is made to do duty for the reality. At the same time, the literary execution and the manner of narration exercise a fascinating influence. The behaviour of the three young English ruffians who meet at Rouen, and who, in the pursuit of their own pleasure, care little what demon of jealousy may be awakened by their flirtations with fair young rustics, and hector and bully, and ply the ready fist, is, probably, true to the life; but the first interview between the famous French surgeon and the young English medical student, and its concomitants, and its upshot, are not only utterly incredible, but absurd. The really beautiful and touching portions of the tale are confined to two short episodes, one concerning the conjuror's illness and sudden death, and the others concerning "the enigma of the third story;" nearly all the rest is just redeemed from being stale and tedious by an unusual sprightliness of style.

That the gift of writing poetry is not incompatible with that of writing excellent prose has been amply proved by Milton in one style, by Victor Hugo in another, and by various men and women of genius in various branches of literature; and it will be found confirmed in a very charming manner by a perusal of *Off the Skelligs*, by Jean Ingelow (Henry S. King and Co.), which is what may be called, for want of a more appropriate term, a novel in the somewhat alarming form of four volumes. Richardson's tales, however, used to run to double that length, and were, nevertheless, considered absorbing rather than tedious. There is no plot to speak of in "Off the Skelligs," which is an autobiographical narrative, bearing little or no resemblance to the ordinary stories, dramatic or other, of the period; but there is all the freshness of originality, all the charm of garrulous but sprightly confidence, all the piquancy of quaint conceptions, all the wholesomeness of a pure tone, all the solace of simple but well chosen language. And the leaven of variety, in respect both of scenes and characters, leavens the whole lump. There is an occasional streak of humour, also; and there is, as was under the circumstances to be expected, a tinge of poetic colouring. The religious element, too, is intermingled, and not in excessive proportion. And if power of description be looked for, satisfaction may be readily obtained from many passages, especially from the dozen pages commencing with p. 211 of the first volume, when a certain yacht falls in with a ship on fire "Off the Skelligs." Should anybody be disposed to inquire what in the name of patience "the Skelligs" are, it may suffice to make mention of a "hard-hearted monster, an isolated rock standing about ten miles out to sea, off the south-west coast of Kerry." That monster is "the Great Skellig." But if the inquisitive mind, affected by the plural number, should remain dissatisfied, let allusion be made further to "the lesser Skellig," which is "one of the breeding-places of the gannet." As there are many amiable persons who could not reconcile it to their consciences to read any novel, tale, story, narrative, autobiography, or other literary production from which the master-passion was entirely excluded, and which did not end with some sort of matrimonial ceremony, it is becoming to relieve their minds by stating that the fair autobiographer finds herself "being married after all" at p. 332 of the fourth volume; but—there is no ring! Giles, the "happy man" who should have placed the ring on the fair hand, "did not even put his finger into his waistcoat pocket, as a man might have done who had bought one and left it behind. There was no ring; he had forgotten it." Had he? Was it sheer forgetfulness, or had he repented at the last moment? It matters little which way it was; the difficulty was soon overcome; a young bride was soon found who was eager to accommodate a fellow-creature with a temporary loan of the necessary fetters.

The autobiographical form of narration is adopted in *Grace Tolmar*, by John Dangerfield (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a tale which amongst many merits numbers the unquestionable one of being contained in a single volume of some 300 pages by no means closely printed. It has been said that the narrative is autobiographical. It should have been, doubly autobiographical. One Greville, in the first person, introduces a friend, who writes, in the first person, an account of what befel him in Italy; and Greville, when his friend is dead, tells, in the first person, what remained to be told to make everything clear and as satisfactory as could be under the melancholy circumstances. For the story, though it is in part exciting and altogether interesting, is also for the most part a sad one. Love is won and lost; and the winners and losers may be said to die of it. Bigamy, treachery, jealousy, and misunderstanding are the chief means employed for causing mysterious incidents and for bringing about the final catastrophe. The author has revived the good old fashion of fighting with swords; and there is a duel, for which one feels almost grateful, that brings to mind the famous encounter in the "Corsican Brothers." The character of Grace Tolmar is drawn with no little skill; and considerable ingenuity is shown in keeping up the reader's doubts about her. Her "sinuous" and "snake-like" movements, and her supernatural composure at trying times, are certainly such attributes as a course of novel-reading would lead one to associate with recollections of "beautiful demons;" but there is no physiological reason, so far as we know, why they should not belong to the best and truest woman who ever refused an offer of marriage from the man she really loved but feared to compromise, or, indeed, to any woman in the world. The story is very readably, unpretentiously, and still powerfully written.

The autobiographical method of narration is, of course, adopted in *The Misadventures of Mr. Catlyne, Q.C.*: an Auto-

biography. By Matthew Stradling (Tinsley Brothers). It contains in its two volumes a series of probably very correct likenesses, in various attitudes, and from various points of view, of one and the same same imaginary individual, a typical member of the "Irish Bar Sinister." At any rate "Mr. Catlyne," we are informed, "has no existence except as an illustration of the fruit produced by the three influences which at present affect public life in Ireland—the half emancipation of Catholic society; the evil of the Castle system; and, most of all, the abiding disease of Whiggery." The reader is kept in a constant whirl of noise, fuss, frolic, jabber, shiftiness, pretence, underhand and intricate influences, and audacious place-hunting; and almost as much bewilderment and almost as severe a headache are likely to follow upon a "run without a check" through the four hundred and odd pages as upon a few hours' rattling colloquy with a real member, in the flesh, of the "Irish Bar Sinister." It must not, however, be supposed that the book is dull; it is, if anything, too lively, too frothy, too heady. There is, and no doubt there is meant to be, in it scarcely more solidity than diligent investigation can ordinarily discover in an average speech of an average Irish M.P. of no more than average volatility; and for that very reason the sketches drawn may be the more confidently pronounced to be lifelike and calculated to meet with a due amount of appreciation—amongst Irishmen. One would say that to any Englishmen, save the more dabbler in politics, such characters as Mr. Catlyne, Q.C., present few, if any, interesting features.

Only "part of an autobiography" is the somewhat singular description given of *James Strathgell* (Chapman and Hall), as if the most conscientious gentleman would not, if he had any bowels of mercy, have sufficient consideration for the public to omit from his autobiography a few of his minor experiences. Singular, too, and puzzling is the statement that, though there is no author's name upon the titlepage, unless it be his name which serves as title, and though there is evidence, which the Claimant would admit to be conclusive, to establish identity between the author and a "James Strathgell," yet the author is not the hero of his own partial autobiography. If this sort of complication, further complicated by a sudden cessation of the first person and assumption of the third in recital, be intended as an artifice employed for the purpose of piquing curiosity and exciting interest, it is by no means a happy idea, and tends rather to produce irritation and stir up bile. If it were not for the "in and out running" in the style of narration, two rather thin volumes, written in a lively and occasionally pungent fashion, would be found anything but a heavy task to get through. There is no lack of incident or character in the book. Besides the author, who "began life at the age of five with a capital of five shillings," and, having soon taken to and been detected in theft, had a choice open to him of going "to the devil or to sea," and not unnaturally chose the latter, there is his "double," or other self, spoken of as "Strathgell," who meets with various adventures; there is a madman, whose mind has gone by reason of a box of valuables; there is another madman, whose mind has gone by reason of Garibaldi and Italian freedom; there is a young madwoman, whose mind has gone by reason of love for the second madman, and who starts off all alone to do some "nursing" in Italy; there is an attempt at murder; and there is a case of successful disguise, which, for all the explanation offered, will hardly go down with the incredulous. The compactness of the story is, perhaps, its chief demerit.

The autobiographical method is once more employed in *Compton Friars*, by the author of "Mary Powell" (Sampson Low and Co.). It is a "tale of English country life," and, being so, it ought to and does contain a great deal of what is bright, pretty, simple, fresh, and wholesome. Nobody must expect to find in it anything provocative of feverish excitement. There are in it signs of Cupid's presence, but the urchin has his Sunday clothes on, and together with them his best manners; and there is a modicum of fun of the quiet and sedate order. There is a "shocking example" of intemperance introduced, and, of course, made to live a dishonoured life and sink into an untimely grave; but then he has neither rank nor fortune to speak of, or he might, no doubt, have arrived at the age of the celebrated "old Q." On the whole, it may be said that certain phases of life are faithfully represented, and certain types of human beings neatly delineated, though the phases are not remarkable and the types are not uncommon. Moral and religious lessons, also, are inculcated by the way. And, as human existence is made up of honey and gall, there is a judicious quantum of each ingredient. The honey is extracted chiefly from a "dear wedding" (not an expensive one, but one that exacts a tribute of various emotions); and the gall is produced, without any striving after novelty, from our old friend the roguish partner, who ruins the honourable members of the firm to which he belongs. It is not irrelevant to remark that the book is dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who kindly sent the author word that "her books had pleased him during his late trying illness."

The Vienna Exhibition appears likely to be ready for opening, as arranged, on May 1. According to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, some of the galleries are finished, and only need to be fitted up by the exhibitors. The immense dome, the largest ever attempted, is described as being to other domes what the Great Eastern is to other ocean steamers. In addition to the main building, there is a great detached gallery for machinery, and a separate department of considerable size for works of art, while many smaller structures are scattered through the grounds. Already, in anticipation of the influx of visitors this summer, rents have risen considerably. Living, too, is twice as high as it was a few years ago in Vienna.

The strike in South Wales continues, and is likely to continue. The tradesmen of Dowlais have made a natural and laudable attempt at doing a good turn both to themselves and their neighbours by renewing negotiations between the masters and the workmen; but on Monday the workmen, after some consideration, rejected the terms which it had seemed probable they would accept, and the difficulties in the way of adjusting the dispute were left in a graver form than ever. The coal-miners in several important districts have sent in demands for increased wages. In Wigan and South-West Lancashire and North Staffordshire they demand an increase of 15 per cent, but in the Wrexham and Ruabon and Derbyshire districts 20 per cent increase is thought "reasonable."—At the fortnightly meeting of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association at Barnsley, on Monday, there was an attendance of delegates representing over 20,000 miners employed in the collieries of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire. The propriety of demanding another advance of wages was discussed, and resulted in a unanimous resolution to ask for an increase of 20 per cent upon the present rate of wages, payable on March 8. A grant of £250 was made to the miners on strike in South Wales. A great torchlight meeting, at which more than 10,000 persons assembled, was held in Nottingham market-place, on Monday, to protest against the present high price of coal.



AN ENCAMPMENT OF HUNGARIAN GIPSIES.



NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE OFFICE, QUEEN-STREET, AUCKLAND.



CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.



TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

GIPSIES IN HUNGARY.

This wandering race of strange people, who are still met with now and then in greater or less admixture with other nations, wherever they can find a chance of leading the sort of life they like, in most countries of Europe, abound in the eastern provinces of Austria and Prussia. In Hungary and Transylvania, where they are vulgarly called *Pharaoh Nepek*, or the People of Pharaoh, being regarded as descendants of the ancient Egyptians, they form a much larger item of the motley population than in Germany, France, and Spain. The Empress-Queen Maria Theresa, more than a century ago, made some attempts to bring them into the settled condition of agricultural peasantry, but with little success. They do not, however, at present confine their precarious industry to the "snapping up of unconsidered trifles" or the prophetic telling of fortunes. Some of them grope in the sands of streams for particles of mineral ore, crystals, or pebbles of price, which they sell to Vienna jewellers; others work as smiths or tinkers of iron and copper utensils; some are carpenters and turners; a few are horsedealers, or sellers at least, if not honest buyers, of horses; and there are gipsy retailers of strong drink. In the Danubian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, and in the Russian province of Bessarabia, they are yet more numerous than in Hungary; and there is every reason to believe that the historical immigration of the gipsies into Europe, early in the fifteenth century, was conducted from the shores of the Black Sea up the valley of the Danube. When they first appeared at Paris, in 1427, they represented themselves as Christians of Egypt, driven out by the Moslem conquerors of that country; and, from this false report, were called Egyptians or gipsies. But the more probable theory of their origin is that they are derived from a low-caste people of Scinde and other western parts of India, who fled to Europe in consequence of the Mogul invasion; and it is stated that, in their own language, they call themselves "Sind," while they bear the name of *Telingenes* in the Levant and *Zingari* in Italy. In Denmark and Sweden, when they first arrived there, having evidently made their way from Central Asia, they were supposed to be Tartars; but this does not prove much concerning their real origin, for it is well known that, in France, they were and are commonly spoken of as Bohemians, for no other reason than that they came from Bohemia across South Germany to cross the Rhine. What is most certain about them is that they never were in Egypt, and that they are not an African but an Asiatic race. Their numbers are frequently recruited by the loose waifs and strays of local vagabondage in the countries through which they roam, as we have known them in rural England and Wales.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

The town of Auckland, formerly the capital of New Zealand, though now superseded as the seat of the colonial government by Wellington, is by no means in a declining state; for its maritime intercourse with Sydney, Queensland, the Fiji Islands, the Sandwich Islands, and San Francisco, seems on the increase. One of its new buildings, the offices of the New Zealand Insurance Company, in Queen-street, is shown in our Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. Crombie, of that town. With respect to the business of life assurance in the colony, a recent letter gives statistics which show that the inhabitants generally have money to spare and to save, and that they are prudently disposed. "It must be observed," says the writer, "that our population is only some 256,000 Europeans, men, women, and children—say about the population of Sheffield or Leeds. For these there are two assurance offices which do the principal part of the business—viz., the Government Assurance Department, which grants policies to the amount of £1000 each, and the Australian Mutual Provident Society, which grants policies up to £3000 each. From official returns for the year ending June, 1872, there were received by the Government 1826 proposals for assurance, of which 1322 were granted and paid for, assuring the sum of £452,225. By the Australian Mutual Provident Society there were 603 new policies issued during the eight months ending Feb. 29, 1872, assuring no less than £219,650; so that in less than one year these two offices issued nearly two thousand policies, assuring £671,875. I am able to state also that the increase since the date of those returns has been still larger, and that by these two offices alone upwards of £1,000,000 will be covered by new insurances during the present year. I need not say such results are without precedent, I believe, in any other part of the world. I think I may safely assert that the towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham together, with their millions of population, have not effected so much new assurance during these two years as this small population of 256,000 in New Zealand."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, KINGSTON.

The new Church of St. John the Evangelist, Kingston-on-Thames, was opened two or three months ago. It has been erected to meet the requirements of a rapidly-increasing neighbourhood between Norbiton and Surbiton, on the outskirts of Kingston. The building consists of the nave, aisles, south porch, transepts, chancel (terminating in an apse of seven sides), north aisle, and vestry. The tower, of which the lower story is at present built, stands in the angle of the chancel and south transept, and will contain the organ, showing a front to

each. The material is Kentish rag-stone, with dressings of Bath stone, except the quoins, which are worked in rag-stone. The roofs are covered with Broseley tiles. The warming is effected by means of hot air from Gurney stoves, placed beneath the north transept. Seatings for 830 persons are provided in open benches. The church was built from the designs of Mr. A. J. Phelps, the architect, by Messrs. Jackson and Shaw, of London, at a cost, including lighting and warming, of a little over £7000. The font, pulpit, lectern, and stained window are special gifts. The Rev. Arnold Letchworth, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, is Vicar of the new church.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The impending debates on Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the re-organisation of Trinity College and the University of Dublin, as well as of the provincial Queen's Colleges and the other Irish University, make it worth while to present a view of the building on College-green, one of the best architectural features of that city. It stands opposite the Bank of Ireland, which was the old Parliament House, and which also is a very graceful edifice. The College has a grand front, 300 ft. in length and four stories high, constructed of Portland stone, with tall Corinthian columns in the central part, and with an attic story, terminated by a stone balustrade, at each end. Its internal plan is that of four quadrangles, called Parliament-square, Library-square, Park-square, and Botany Bay, with detached buildings for the Museum and Lecture-Hall and the Printing Office. The Chapel, the Examination Hall, the Refectory, and the Fellows' apartments compose the first quadrangle, having a granite bell-tower in the middle, adorned with statues of Divinity, Medicine, Law, and Science. The Library contains more than 100,000 volumes, with many valuable books and manuscripts, including the Brehon Laws and the Book of Kells. The Museum, too, is rich in Irish national and local antiquities, and specimens of natural history, among which are several entire skeletons of the Irish elk. A Chemical Laboratory and a Theatre of Anatomy are to be found in the College, which also possesses a Magnetic Observatory, a Botanic Garden, and an Astronomical Observatory, not far from the city. This noble educational institution, commenced by an Archbishop of Dublin in the fourteenth century, was restored and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth in 1592, and was further improved by James I. and Charles II. Its Provost and Fellows hitherto belonged to the Protestant Church; but its course of study and the University degrees are freely open to Catholics, and it is now resolved to abolish every restriction and admit persons of all religious creeds to an equal share in the emoluments and in the ruling or teaching offices connected with Trinity College, Dublin; this being a necessary consequence of the disestablishment of the Church. The Senate of Dublin University, indeed, seem to disapprove of some other parts of Mr. Gladstone's bill. They held a meeting this week, under the presidency of Sir Joseph Napier, the Vice-Chancellor, to petition against it.

LOCKE KING TESTIMONIAL.

A full-length portrait of the Hon. P. J. Locke King, M.P. for East Surrey (painted by Mr. Wells, R.A.), is to be presented at a banquet to be given to the hon. member on Wednesday next (March 5), at the Public Hall, Croydon.

The gathering is, we hear, likely to be a large and influential one; and, besides a great number of the leading Liberals of the county, with whom the testimonial originated, the following are amongst the noblemen and gentlemen who have intimated their intention of being present:—The Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Glyn, Lord Monson, Lord Cottenham, Lord Houghton, Lord Hanmer, Lord Foley, Admiral the Hon. F. Egerton, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, the Lord Mayor, and a great many members of Parliament and other gentlemen of distinction. Lord Monson is to be in the chair.

It may not be out of place to mention that Mr. Locke King is the second son of the late Lord King, the great political economist and statesman; the eldest son being the Earl of Lovelace, the present much respected Lord Lieutenant for Surrey. He is also a descendant of John Locke, the great English philosopher.

Both the Earl of Lovelace and Mr. Locke King possess in an eminent degree the qualities of their distinguished father; but early in life their tastes led them in different directions: Lord Lovelace, a great linguist and fond of the fine arts, attached himself to the diplomatic service, which enabled him to indulge his "ruling passion" in various parts of the Continent; whilst Mr. Locke King devoted his time to what may be termed home tastes and politics.

Independent in mind as well as in purse, Mr. King commenced his Parliamentary career unfettered by any desire for "place"; and during the twenty-five years he has been in Parliament he has been a most consistent Liberal, and has brought in several useful public measures. At the completion of so long a term as twenty-five years of gratuitous servitude it is not surprising that his constituents should wish to show him some mark of respect, and hence the testimonial and coming banquet.

It must be peculiarly gratifying to Mr. King to know that there are amongst the subscribers to his testimonial several Conservatives and gentlemen who do not entirely indorse his political views.

LAW AND POLICE.

Baron Channell, who retired a few weeks ago from the Court of Exchequer, died on Wednesday morning. The learned Judge, who was nearly seventy years of age, was elevated to the Bench in 1857.

After a hearing extending over five days, Sir R. Malins pronounced judgment, on Wednesday, in an action brought by the widow and family of the late Mr. Moxon, publisher, to set aside certain agreements with Mr. Payne, the manager, and after Mr. Moxon's death a partner in the firm. Plaintiff's bill contained serious charges against Mr. Payne, which the Vice-Chancellor found were not justified; and, as the transactions it sought to upset had been virtually set aside by Mr. Payne in a deed entered into with Moxon's creditors, he held that the bill ought not to have been filed, founded as it was on charges of fraud. It was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

A suit on Monday came before Lord Justice James, sitting for Vice-Chancellor Wickens, in which it was contended that, had the Married Women's Property Bill, now before Parliament, become law, it would have given to the plaintiffs, two ladies, those rights over their own property which they now sought to establish by means of bills of complaint in Chancery. In each case the Lord Justice granted the relief prayed for.

In the case of "Robertson v. Robertson," which was an action in the Queen's Bench to recover £300 for services rendered in proving the marriage of Miss Margaret Wilson with Major Stuart, the plaintiff has been nonsuited, on the ground that the terms of the agreement entered into between the respective parties had not been carried out.

Mr. Baron Bramwell and a special jury were engaged in the Court of Exchequer, last Saturday, in trying an action brought by a tenant of the Great Northern Railway Company against that corporation, which was in effect to decide a right of way. The plaintiff was a potato-merchant in York-road, and the only means of access to his premises lay through the company's property, and under reasonable regulations tenants were entitled to give their customers ordinary passes. In the present case, however, the plaintiff failed to meet a pecuniary demand made upon him by the company, the ordinary passes were stopped, and he was told that a special pass would be required in every case. As this meant the virtual suspension of his business, he appealed to the law to decide whether the regulation was a reasonable one. The jury found in the negative, and gave him £400 damages.

The South Wales strike is occasioning litigation about coaling contracts in which the usual strike proviso had been omitted. Mr. Austin, of Gracechurch-street, has obtained £1000 damages from the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company for non-completion of a contract to supply 5000 tons of coal.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, a suit was decided which was brought by Mr. Daniels, insurance broker, against Mr. Harris, underwriter, to recover a policy for £7000, effected on a quantity of wine shipped for England in the *Murillo*—the steamer supposed to have run down the Northfleet. The shipment took place in February, 1872, the pipes of wine forming a deck cargo; and during bad weather, in the Bay of Biscay, they were thrown overboard to save the vessel. Defendant had refused to make good the policy, on the ground that the material fact had not been made known to him that the whole of the wine was to be stowed on deck. The jury found for the plaintiff.

Yesterday week the Great Western Railway Company was sued by a commercial traveller named Pinto for damages on account of injuries received in a collision. The jury awarded the plaintiff £700. A compensation case against the Great Eastern Railway Company was tried in the Court of Exchequer, and a verdict for £250 was returned.

An action to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday week, in which the plaintiff was the daughter of a salesman in Leadenhall Market, and the defendant had, until lately, carried on an extensive business as a wholesale stationer. The jury assessed the compensation at £320.

Sentence has been pronounced by the Lord Mayor upon the victims of the City betting raids. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Strange, the lessees of the Alliance and Exchange clubs, have been fined £100 each. Several of the bookmakers pleaded guilty, and escaped with penalties of £10 each; but one, who had been previously convicted, was condemned in £25.

A Hebrew tradesman, carrying on business in Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, was, on Wednesday summoned at the Clerkenwell Police Court to answer the complaint of the vestry for having conducted his worldly calling on a Sunday. The defendant said he understood that Jews were exempt from the provisions of the statute under which these proceedings were taken. The magistrate said this was not so, and imposed a small penalty.

John Sullivan, who, according to the chief officer of the Mendicity Society, has been known for the last twenty years as the "king of begging-letter impostors," was on Monday convicted, at the Middlesex Sessions, of obtaining £1 from General Braybrooke by this species of forgery, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

A case was heard at the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, in which the magistrate

took occasion to complain of the overcrowding which occurred on some of the metropolitan lines. He had seen seven or eight people thrust into a carriage by some officials and left standing. It was a very bad state of things, and nothing could excuse it. If there was not room for passengers, let the companies find more carriages. He had been himself in a first-class carriage when five extra persons were thrust in, very dirty, and certainly unsavoury.

At Westminster Police Court, on Wednesday, Eliza Campbell, a Scotchwoman, with two or three aliases, was convicted of obtaining money by fraudulent begging pretences, and committed to the sessions. When she was apprehended £4 17s. was found upon her.

The Norwich Town Council has resolved to resist an order made by the Home Secretary for the erection of a new pauper lunatic asylum in that city.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., has given £250 to the clergy of the churches in Lisburn, and a like sum to the clergy on other parts of his estate, for distribution among the poor.

A public meeting in Edinburgh, on Wednesday night, approved of erecting a colossal statue to John Knox, costing at least £5000. About £2000 has already been subscribed.

The taking of the Census in Bengal, over an area of 250,000 square miles, inhabited by nearly 67 million souls, has been accomplished at a trifling cost. In England the cost of numbering 23 million souls amounted to nearly £80,000, and in the United States the Census of 1850 cost as much as £300,000 for a like number of people. But the Census of Bengal, the first which has ever been fairly accomplished there, cost no more than £21,000. This happy result was mainly due to the plan adopted in Bengal of getting the people to number themselves. The leading inhabitants in every district were appointed to carry out the task without payment, and so dearly was the privilege rated by them all that many who had been passed over as unfit or superfluous petitioned the Government to let them share in the honourable work. In like manner the numbering of the towns was intrusted to the municipal commissioners.

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TOP OF THE SHAFT, AND CAGE FOR DESCENDING.

BY THE WAY.

Bombardment is no doubt a monotonous sort of thing, and is probably an exceeding bore to those who undergo it; but fire must be kept up against the Chelsea Waterworks until the company surrenders. We might not have referred to the subject again in this place but that the agents of the company seem to be hurt at the idea that anything barbarous or even objectionable can be intended, and they have been arguing and explaining with considerable elaboration. They also complain of ignorance on the part of some writers on the matter, and of exaggeration on that of others. Therefore we beg to extract a very few lines from the memorial of the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston-upon-Thames. These gentlemen know the locality as well as they know the famous old "King's stone" which gives interest to their street, and probably they are also better acquainted with the real intentions of the company than any other persons. Their petition is studiously moderate, and this is what they say to the Lords—we take the words from the *Surrey Comet*:—"The proposed scheme will, if carried out, entirely destroy the natural beauties of one of the choicest spots of the river Thames, being the part immediately opposite the park and gardens of Hampton Court Palace (which may be appropriately termed the English Versailles)—a spot most largely frequented on account of its attractive scenery by all classes of English and foreign visitors." Let us hope that before these lines are read the case which "lies in the above nutshell" will, in the words of a capital old farce, "be settled in a crack."

The British climate is habitually abused, but then it is periodically avenged upon its slanderers, whose allegations are disproved by the voice of the nation. The tremendous ululation which is set up whenever we get, as now, a spell of really detestable weather, shows that, as a general rule, we cannot have much to complain of. Charles II. was very often right in what he said, however much a good many of his acts may have fallen short of the standard of rectitude; and he declared that there was no place where one could manage to be out of doors so many days in the year as in England. Just now we seem to have got hold of the missing winter. We mentioned, when snow fell last time, that where it fell there it would lie, and vast heaps of old snow have just been covered by the recent fall. We assume that the gentlemen who are supposed to preside over the interests of the metropolis consider that they do enough, and that snow is a preternatural phenomenon, with which it might be presumptuous to meddle. We therefore merely remark, in a general and uncomplaining sort of way, that during the early part of the week business and pleasure were alike hindered by the calm neglect with which the results of the snowstorms were treated by the authorities. They may plead that contractors will not undertake such work. We merely reply that in Russia contractors are dealt with in a very superior manner. We recollect a case within our own knowledge, and one not referring to a nuisance. At Odessa there were a lucrative quarantine contract and an opera that did not pay. The authorities bracketed these, and refused to let a man sell victuals in the harbour unless he also undertook to subsidise the opera-house. There was never any want of competition. If a British contractor wants the easy and profitable work of the eleven months, why not make him do the less agreeable work of the twelfth?

Our cousins over the water have a right to give a name to the new planet which they have discovered. It is not a very large one, being only of the eleventh magnitude, and it speaks rather well for some of the journals, which like to "crack up" American inventions—the word here has its original meaning—that the new luminary has not been described as a little larger than Jupiter. But now what name is it to bear? That of the President? Hardly, perhaps; as our relatives will remember that the *Georgium Sidus* soon lost the title derived from a potentate. "Star of Freedom" might unpleasantly remind of "Bird of Freedom," on which the American wits are so hard. It is not for us to suggest "Geneva" or "Juan," but no doubt these titles have been thought of. If the astronomer who did discover the planet does not greatly care about its bearing his own name, as it ought to do, that of a first-rate American man of science, just departed, might gracefully be given—the name of Maury.

Very much honoured was Dr. Guthrie, very much will he be lamented. This is not the place to attempt to offer any memorial of the earnest, faithful, devoted pastor—we introduce his name in order to record a very small matter, of an anecdotal kind. We were present at one of his sermons—it was part of the hospitality due to a stranger in the north to let him hear the attractive preacher—and he made an observation which was certainly uttered in no spirit of injustice, for of that he was incapable, but which did not commend itself to us as quite dealing with the whole of a topic. He brought in a reference to Nelson's alleged speech before his last battle, "Now for victory or Westminster Abbey." Dr. Guthrie said that he "could not admire this saying. Nelson should have been thinking of nothing but his duty, not of any fame or glory." It is not worth while to show that if Nelson used the words the noblest construction could and should be put upon them—we meant merely to note a small reminiscence of a distinguished man.

We should be sorry to interfere with the profits of any gentleman's ingenuity, but there are some inconveniences connected with the device by which the sympathies and charities of ladies in the quiet suburbs are just now appealed to by a certain class of artist. In the immediate neighbourhood of Regent's Park we witnessed an excellent little piece of acting the other day. A man, who had evidently watched the approach of a kindly-looking lady, unattended, except by a small dog, suddenly fell down on his back in the road. "There let him lay," was our own Byronic idea, though the lady wished him to be helped. But the business did not look genuine. Then the gentleman picked himself up, and staggered to a wall, against which he leant, with arm hanging down, in the most admirably melodramatic manner. No trained actor could have done it better. Next, in a tremendously loud voice, meant to penetrate the windows of the houses nearest, he exclaimed, "A cup of water, for the love of Heaven!" It would very likely have been brandy and water, or something as good, for the Regent's Park people are very humane (in spite of what Mr. Disraeli says of them in the "Young Duke"); but in another minute, by reason of a suggestion, the lodge-keeper came round to see the sufferer. The sufferer also saw him, and the stage was very promptly "cleared." We just mention the facts, as the dodge is not a bad one, and will probably be tried in a good many places, especially should fresh snow make a tumble a very harmless thing.

For some persons who write about horses we have about the same amount of respect as we have for other "sporting characters," an amount which it might be difficult to represent by an appreciable symbol. But the gallant Admiral Rous is so upright, and earnest, and straightforward in all his sayings and doings that we listen with something like veneration to his Turf sermons, and if an *O utinam!* escapes us it is that so much

good energy should be so expended. We are sure that he will not be displeased at our seeing great if unintended fun in his last letter to the *Times*. He alludes to the practice of assuming a name in which to run a horse. The gallant Admiral says that this is often necessary, as a young man might come to grief with narrow-minded relatives if they knew he kept racers. Then Admiral Rous brings forward a crushing case in which a gentleman lost £90,000 because a base writer in a sporting paper revealed the secret that the gentleman had bought a racehorse at a large price. "His miserable old uncle cut him off with a shilling." This is immense fun. If there were any device by which young gentlemen could be prevented from buying racehorses and getting themselves victimised by Turf scoundrelism, the most vulgar and cold-blooded of all the scoundrelisms, a national reward should be given to the inventor. To see it announced that some fine, frank young fellow, just come of age, is establishing a racing-stable, sends a compassionate thrill through ordinarily cynical old fellows, who know that in a very few years the youth will have been impoverished for the benefit of persons the majority of whom might be hanged with the utmost benefit to society.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERY DISASTER.

It was mentioned last week that an explosion of gas, by which near twenty lives were destroyed, took place, on the Tuesday afternoon, at the colliery of the North Staffordshire Iron and Coal Company, at Talke-on-the-Hill, near Hanley, where a similar accident, with the loss of eighty workmen's lives, happened six years ago. There were 300 men and boys employed in this colliery; but in the eight-foot seam, where the explosion of last week occurred, not more than twenty-three or twenty-four were at work at that time. The cause of the explosion is believed to have been the firing of "a shot," as the men call it, which is the blasting of the coal by a cartridge of gunpowder in a hole bored for the purpose; but the workings and drifts had been carefully examined that morning by one of the firemen, who had found them quite free from gas. The people of the village were filled with consternation and dismay when the disaster was made known to them. Some parts of the workings underground were set on fire by the explosion, and the roof of the roadways also fell in, which, together with the "after damp," or suffocating carbonic acid gas, that followed the combustion of the "fire-damp," or carburetted hydrogen, made it impossible for several hours to reach the place where the dead men lay. Some of the explorers, who went down the shaft in the "cage" used for ordinary descent and ascent, were drawn up again completely exhausted; and so were most of the colliers who had been working in the seven-foot seam of coal, adjoining that which was the actual seat of the explosion. It was the task of several hours to extinguish the flames below. Fourteen corpses, however, were brought to the surface next day, and two more the day after. The number of victims, positively ascertained, was reckoned at eighteen. Three of them were members of the North Staffordshire Permanent Relief Society, and their families will receive a sum for burial, and an allowance for the widows and children for a term of years. Out of 300 men employed at the colliery only twenty-three were connected with this society, which has been formed for the especial benefit of miners out of the surplus of the fund raised for the last Talke explosion, aided by members' subscriptions. The Vicar of Talke (the Rev. W. M. Hutchin) has received a letter from the Bishop of Lichfield expressing his sympathy; while Sir Smith Child, M.P., in a letter to the same effect, referred to information which had reached him that some of the leaders of the Colliers' Union had been publicly speaking against the Miners' Relief Society and advising the men not to join it. This accident would bring the matter home to them. He suggested that a portion of the former Talke relief fund, and of the surplus of the Hartley fund, the latter amounting to several hundred pounds, might be very properly applied to the relief of the sufferers from the disaster of last week.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

THE MOON, on the morning of the 2nd day, is in the neighbourhood of the planet Venus, and on the evening of the same day she is to the left of the planet. On the 11th she is near Jupiter, the Moon being to the left of the planet during the night, the space between them increasing as the night advances. During the morning of the 18th Mars and the Moon are near together, the planet being to the east or to the left of the Moon. On the morning of the 24th the planet Saturn and the Moon are near together; the Moon is near Mercury on the 29th, and in the vicinity of Venus on the 31st. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 6th	at 25 minutes after 1h. in the morning.
Full Moon	" 14th	" 44 " " morning.
Last Quarter	" 21st	" 19 " " afternoon.
New Moon	" 29th	" 54 " " noon.

She is nearest to the earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 11th.

MERCURY is an evening star, and sets after the Sun; on the 3rd at 6h. 33m. p.m., or 52m. after the Sun; this interval increases day by day, till on the 18th the planet sets at 8h. 0m. p.m., or 1h. 52m. after sunset; on the 28th he sets at 7h. 49m., or 1h. 25m. after sunset. For a few days before and after the middle of this month this planet will be most favourably situated for observing him in the evening of any in the year, the interval after sunset being the greatest of any in the year. He is in perihelion or nearest to the Sun on the 12th; at his greatest eastern elongation (18 deg. 26 min.) on the 19th; stationary among the stars on the 26th; and in conjunction with the Moon on the 29th.

VENUS is still an evening star; but the interval between sunset and the setting of this planet becomes smaller and smaller each successive evening. On the 1st she sets at 10h. 11m.; on the 21st at 10h. 42m.; on the 26th at 10h. 44m.; being 4h. 33m., 4h. 30m., and 4h. 12m. respectively after sunset on these evenings. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the 2nd; in perihelion on the 7th; at her greatest brilliancy on the 30th; and in conjunction with the Moon on the 31st.

MARS rises at 11h. 14m. p.m., on the 1st; on the 6th at 10h. 59m. p.m., or 5h. 13m. after the Sun; on the 21st at 10h. 7m. p.m.; and on the last day at 9h. 25m. p.m., or 2h. 55m. after sunset. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of 18th, and stationary among the stars on the afternoon of the 21st day. He is due south on the 15th at 3h. 21m. a.m.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 6h. 33m. a.m.; on the 15th at 5h. 37m. a.m.; and on the last day at 4h. 31m. a.m., or 1h. 10m. before the Sun rises on this day. He is visible throughout the night till these times. He is due south on the 10th at 10h. 31m. p.m., and on the 20th at 9h. 48m. p.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 11th.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 15m. a.m., or 1h. 33m. before the Sun; on the 11th at 4h. 39m. a.m., or

1h. 47m. before the Sun; on the 21st at 4h. 2m. a.m., or 2h. 1m. before sunrise; and on the morning of the last day at 3h. 25m. a.m., and is due south on this day at 7h. 39m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd. He is due south on the 15th day at 8h. 37m. a.m.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ARTIFICIAL FORMATION OF ACIDS AND ALKALOIDS.

Professor H. E. Armstrong began his third lecture on the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances, on Thursday week, by describing how from marsh gas or methane is obtained an alcohol identical with methylic alcohol or wood spirit, and how from ethylic and methylic alcohols other alcohols and hydrocarbons may be prepared, closely resembling those obtained by fermenting saccharine substances, or which exist as ethers in the volatile ethereal oils extracted from plants. Reference was then made to the products of the oxidation of alcohol, which is first deprived of a portion of its hydrogen and converted into aldehyde; this latter, by the direct assumption of oxygen, being transformed into an acid ethylic alcohol, which yields the acid of vinegar, acetic acid. In like manner it was shown that other acids identical with those which enter into the composition of natural fats may be obtained from the series of alcohols to which ordinary alcohol belongs. The aldehydes are extremely alterable compounds, and are almost spontaneously convertible into more complex bodies. After referring to the probable formation of formic and other aldehydes in plants from the carbon and oxygen of the carbonic acid in the atmosphere (whence plants derive their carbon), and from the hydrogen of water, Dr. Armstrong stated that the simplest transformation of formic aldehyde would be its conversion into sugar, which has not yet been effected artificially, although it has been converted into a substance closely resembling natural sugar. The aldehydes combine directly with ammonia, and the products readily part with the elements of water, and are converted into alkaloids, one of which, obtained from butyric aldehyde, is nearly identical with conium, the poisonous alkaloid of hemlock. A variety of other interesting derivations are also obtained from the acids of the acetic series, such as glycerine, leucine, and glycollic and lactic acids, all of which are substances found in various animal fluids. These facts were illustrated by experiments.

ACTION AT A DISTANCE.—FARADAY'S LINES OF FORCE.

Professor Clerk Maxwell, M.A., F.R.S., began his discourse at the weekly evening meeting, on Friday, Feb. 21, by defining his subject as the transmission of force. Bodies at a distance from each other exert a mutual influence on each other's motion. Does this mutual action depend on some medium of communication occupying the space between the bodies, or do the bodies act on each other immediately? In respect to these questions, he wished to point out the scientific value of Faraday's "lines of force," which in his hands became the key to the science of electricity. As examples of action at a distance, Professor Maxwell instanced three modes of ringing a bell—by a string, by an air-tube, and by electricity, all dependent upon an unbroken line of communication, the transmission of force being gradual, by means of a medium; and he also showed how motion may be given to a suspended body by the vibrations of a tuning-fork. But these facts, said he, do not silence the advocates of the doctrine of action at a distance, since they do not account for the action of one magnet upon another, or for the force of gravitation. In every case, they say, the contiguity is only apparent, and a space always intervenes between the bodies acting on each other, and action at a distance is really what occurs. As an instance of this the Professor exhibited the optical phenomenon termed "Newton's rings," showing that the lenses began to press against each other while still at a measurable distance, and that even when pressed together with great force they were not in absolute contact. Newton himself did not believe in immediate action at a distance, though he could not perfectly account for action at a distance by means of a medium; and it was Roger Cotes who first asserted that gravitation is a property of all matter, while Boscovich put forth a theory that all matter is a congeries of points, endowed with the property of attracting or repelling others, contact being impossible and matter unextended. Cavendish, Coulomb, and Poisson, who investigated the true law of magnetic and electric actions, never doubted that these actions take place without the intervention of a medium. Ersted's great discovery of the connection between electricity and magnetism led him to suppose that the action of the electric current upon the magnet was due to a rotatory force; but Ampere proved that two electric currents act on each other, and demonstrated this action to be the resultant of a system of push-and-pull forces between the elementary parts of the currents. Faraday was led to explain these actions by means of a new symbolism, which he termed "lines of force," extending in every direction from electrified and magnetic bodies, and which he illustrated by showing the position which iron filings strewed on paper take up when magnetised. In his celebrated "Experimental Researches," he demonstrated that these lines form a system drawn in space in a definite manner, each line having a continuous existence and ever preserving its identity. He thus defined, with mathematical precision, the whole theory of electro magnetism, free from mathematical technicalities and applicable to the most complicated as well as to the most simple cases, and then proceeded from the conception of geometrical to that of physical lines of force. After duly illustrating these questions, Professor Maxwell alluded to the agreement of the electro-magnetic theory of light with the undulatory theory, and commented on the ethereal medium filling the vast planetary and stellar regions, possessing rotatory as well as vibratory motions, and extending with unbroken continuity down to the innermost parts of the earth.

THE CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

Dr. E. A. Freeman's sixth and concluding lecture on Comparative Politics, given on Saturday last, was devoted to the analogies which may be discovered in the Greek, Italian, and Teutonic races, in respect to the three classes of men—the noble, the freeman, and the slave. He began by alluding to the gradual predominance of certain families in the State in ancient and modern times, their ancient origin being the source of their nobility, of which the Athenian Eupatrids, the Roman patricians, and the Saxon earls were examples—a class clearly distinct from the common citizens or freemen. Beneath these were the slaves, who had been prisoners of war or pardoned criminals, and their children; and, besides these, there were intermediate classes, who had various degrees of personal freedom, but no political rights; such as the Greek *perioikoi*, the Italian *contadini*, and the English *villains*. Tacitus clearly speaks of three classes among the Germans, and in the Scandinavian legend we find the *jarl*, the *karl*, and the *thrall*, separately created by the gods; and in our tongue we have the distinction "gentle and simple." In consequence of these distinctions in Athens and Rome there gradually arose the exclusive dominion of an aristocratic order, which, even after it was gradually broken down by the leaders of the democracy, still retained great political influence; and in Rome the very

highest offices were held by patricians till their latest history. Moreover, in Rome there grew up a new noble official class, termed "new men," and so also in our own history we find the old immemorial nobility of the *corles* giving way to a nobility of office, the thegns, a class created by the King. After referring to striking political analogies between the ancient Greek and Teutonic systems, and pointing out how easily institutions of similar origin may under different circumstances develop in different directions, romantic, chivalrous, and sentimental, as was seen in feudal society, Dr. Freeman said that in England we have, in strictness, no nobility as it existed on the Continent. Our peerage is quite different. Political privilege belongs only to one member at a time; all the descendants not being noble for ever. Our true noblesse, the thegns, was thrust down at the Norman Conquest into a secondary place; and this gave us one of the greatest of blessings—a middle class extending over the whole country. Abroad nobility is primarily a matter of rank and privilege, with or without political power; but in the English peerage this power is the primary idea—the peer is not a mere noble, but a legislator, a councillor, and a judge. It is only in a Republic, Dr. Freeman said, a real aristocracy can govern; and of this Corinth and Rome, Venice and Genoa, were striking examples. This rule was often oppressive; yet it was never like the frantic, purposeless oppression of a personal despot; but when aristocracy died out its decay was hopeless. In some cases this decline was averted by the introduction of new families into the ruling order. After referring to several remarkable analogies between the civil institutions still existing in some parts of Switzerland and those of ancient times, he said that we might there see most interesting resemblances of old Greek life; and, in conclusion, he dilated on the great importance of studying ancient and modern history together, and asserted that it was impossible to thoroughly comprehend either unless we set aside the fancied distinctions between them, since man is the same in all ages.

ANIMAL HEAT.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his seventh lecture on the Forces and Motions of the Body, given on Tuesday last, resumed the consideration of animal heat by describing how it is produced in the tissues of the body generally, but chiefly in the glands, in the muscles, and in the brain, and, last, principally through the lungs and skin. He then showed how the blood is the distributor of the heat, and how the temperature of the body is regulated by increasing or diminishing radiation from the skin, by muscular exercise, and by food. He next explained how the vessels of the skin dilate under the influence of the heat, while the sweat-glands, like a watering-can, shower fluid over the surface of the skin—the fluid, by evaporation, removing the heat and cooling the blood. The changes which take place in the temperature of the body in various diseases were then alluded to, and charts were exhibited showing the temperature in fevers, and the rise in them was stated to be probably due to increased chemical changes in the tissues. The exciting effects of heat upon the heart was alluded to, as probably an important cause of the quickened action of the heart in fevers and other diseases where the temperature is raised. After explaining the difference between cold and warm blooded animals, the Professor entered upon the consideration of the sonorous motions of the body, describing the production of the muscular, cardiac, and respiratory sounds, as well as the structure of the larynx, the organ of voice—to be further considered in the next lecture.

Mr. James Dewar, F.R.S.E., will give a discourse on the Temperature of the Sun and the Work of Sunlight at the next Friday evening meeting, March 7.

MUSIC.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert, a new overture, the composition of Mr. Henry Gadsby, and entitled "Andromeda," was brought forward. Orchestral pieces by the same hand had previously been produced at these concerts—an overture to the "Golden Legend," and portions of a symphony, in which much merit was apparent, as recorded at the time. In the overture now referred to Mr. Gadsby has sought to illustrate the classic legend of antiquity, and has taken as a motto some lines from Keats, commencing, "Andromeda, sweet woman!" The work is perhaps the best that we have had from the same source. Opening with a short introduction, "largetto," the allegro starts with a well-defined subject, which recurs in due course as the main basis of the movement. This is relieved by a very melodious episode, the light and graceful style of which, and its piquant instrumentation, contrast well with the more serious tone of the other portions of the overture. It need not be said that it derived every possible advantage from the fine performance of the Crystal Palace band, directed by Mr. Manns. The symphony on Saturday was Beethoven's "Pastoral"—magnificently played—and the concluding overture Rossini's to "Guillaume Tell," the remaining instrumental piece of the programme having been the "scherzo" from Mendelssohn's ottet. Mlle. Risarelli, Herr Franz Diener, and Signor Foli were the vocalists. Herr Diener, the German tenor who made so favourable an impression at last week's concert of the Wagner Society, repeated one of the songs which he sang on that occasion—Sigmund's "Liebeslied," from "Die Walküre"—and was much applauded in it, as also in Beethoven's "Adelaide." At this week's concert Madame Schumann is to play.

The British Orchestral Society closed its first season, on Thursday week, with the sixth concert of the series. The programme offered nothing that was new, but much that was interesting. The orchestral pieces were Mendelssohn's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and Rossini's to "Guillaume Tell," and Mozart's symphony in G minor, all of which were given with good effect by the capital band associated with the institution. Mr. J. F. Barnett played, with much power, Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor; and Mr. Lazarus gave, with his well-known fine quality of tone, the andante from a concerto for the clarinet by Miss Alice Mary Smith, one of the few clever lady composers of the day. The vocal music calls for no specification. The principal singers were Mesdames Florence Lancia and Patey and Mr. Santley. Mr. Mount conducted, as usual.

The season of Italian opera at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, which commenced early in January, closed on Saturday last, with a repetition of "Cosi fan tutte," for the benefit of the orchestral performers, who well deserved such tribute, as their skill and efficiency have rendered the band one of the chief features in the arrangements of the establishment.

Madame Schumann appeared at this week's Monday Popular Concert, and played, as her solo piece, Schubert's "Fantasie-Sonata" in G, and Beethoven's sonata in D for piano and violin, in association with Herr Joachim. The great pianist again met with that enthusiastic reception which has been the rule for several seasons. Herr Joachim's leading of Mendelssohn's string quintet in A and Haydn's quartet in G

(from op. 17), and his performance in the duet sonata, displayed those high qualities which he is so well known to possess. The quartet party was completed by Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti, with the addition of Mr. Zerbini as second viola in the quintet. The vocalist was Madame Layrowska, a debutante, who made a highly favourable impression by her refined and expressive singing in Beethoven's "In questa tomba," Handel's "Tutta raccolta," and a scena from Glinka's Russian opera, "Life for the Czar." Mr. Zerbini accompanied.

The second concert of M. Gounod's new choral society took place on Saturday evening, when again many of his own compositions were performed, under his direction, some accompanied by himself. Among other successful pieces were a new song entitled "Abraham's Request" (sung by Mr. G. Garcia), and a setting of words by Sir Philip Sidney, "My true love hath my heart." The next concert is to take place on March 8, when M. Gounod's "Requiem" is to be repeated, and the overture to "Tell" given by the choir in "orchestral combination."

The concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Wednesday—the second under its new conductor, Mr. Barnby—was appropriated to a performance of "The Messiah."

The programme of Mr. Henry Leslie's opening concert of the season, on Thursday evening, consisted chiefly of madrigals and part-songs, of the Italian and English schools, ancient and modern. Of the performances we must speak next week, as also of those at Mr. Walter Bache's ninth annual concert, last (Friday) evening, which was to bring forward, for the first time in this country, Liszt's setting of the Thirteenth Psalm, for voices and orchestra.

A scheme is on foot to establish a music school at Harrow, under the direction of Mr. John Farmer, whose system of tuition has met with many earnest advocates, who have formed themselves into a society to promote the object in view, and a code of rules and regulations for its government has been carefully drawn up. Of Mr. Farmer's system, the prospectus states that its salient feature "is the 'parallel' method of study, and, as part of that, the prominence given to Bach in training piano-players."

The arrangements for the forthcoming festival of the Three Choirs are progressing. As already stated, this year's meeting will be held at Hereford, commencing on Sept. 9. There will be three morning performances of sacred music, and one evening performance at the cathedral, the use of which has been granted by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, conditional on any surplus that may arise (independent of the usual collections) being handed over to the charity for the relief of clergy-men's widows and orphans of the three dioceses. This condition is attached owing to an attempt having been made to appropriate the surplus accruing from the Worcester Festival last year to other objects. The music for the four mornings—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—will consist of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Handel's "Jephthah" and "Messiah," a new oratorio by Sir F. G. Ousley, "Hagar," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Spohr's "Christian's Prayer," and two movements (March and Hymn of Praise) from this composer's symphony "Die Weihe der Töne," also a new work by Dr. Wesley. There is to be a performance at the cathedral on Wednesday evening, when Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be given. Concerts of secular music will take place at the Shire-hall on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, and on Friday evening there is to be a chamber concert at the College-hall. The Birmingham Triennial Festival—which always falls in the same year as the Hereford meeting, usually in the succeeding week—will this year take precedence of Hereford.

THEATRES.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

Managements just now are giving evidence of productive activity, and, upon the whole, show a laudably ambitious aim. The practice of dramatising novels for the stage is less objectionable when the author himself effects the transfer. Mr. Wilkie Collins has made a version of his novel "Man and Wife," which has been placed on the stage by Mrs. Bancroft with the advantage of appointments and scenery such as she always bestows on original productions. The situation indicated in the title of the piece has reference to the Scotch custom of marriage, which makes sufficient a public acknowledgment by the two parties of their union. The fiction both of the novel and the drama professes to be founded on facts, and invented for the purpose of exposing certain abuses of the law in Scotland and elsewhere. Mr. Collins also wished to show the excellence of intellectual attainment as contrasted with muscular and athletic training, and in this idea has laid the basis for the delineation of character with a moral purpose. The drama opens with the summer house at Windygates, and introduces us to Blanche Lundie (Miss Marie Wilton), Anne Silvester (Miss Lydia Foote), and Geoffrey Delamayn (Mr. Coghlan). It is in the latter that we have the representative of physical sports, who selfishly regards only his family prospects in his matrimonial arrangements. However, a private marriage is proposed with Anne Silvester, who agrees to meet him at an inn, where they are to declare themselves man and wife before witnesses. Arnold Brinkworth (Mr. Herbert) is also a suitor for the hand of Blanche, who is the niece of Sir Patrick Lundie (Mr. Hare). Occasion is soon given for the further display of Geoffrey's character. Informed of his father's illness, he shows more concern for the fate of a racer, Ratcatcher, on whom he has betted, than for that of his parent. He has besides some claim to the gratitude of Arnold, and sends him as his substitute to keep his appointment with Miss Silvester, writing his instructions on the back of a letter which he had received from her. The next act shows Anne Silvester waiting at the inn, which is situated at Craig Fernie, where she suffers much annoyance from the suspicious landlady, Mrs. Inchbare (Miss Lee) and the head waiter, Bishopriggs (Mr. F. Dewar). Such is her agitation on receiving her own letter back, that she drops it, and it is picked up by the waiter. Geoffrey anon learns from his brother that the widow of a rich ironmonger, with ten thousand a year, may become his wife, and he is anxious to secure so eligible a match; wherefore when Annie questions him as to his failing to keep his appointment at the inn, he replies that she is the wife of Arnold Brinkworth, not of himself. Mr. Bancroft sustains the part of the physician, Speedwell, who tells Geoffrey that his health is suffering from overtraining. Meanwhile Arnold has married Blanche. A necessity, therefore, arises to inquire into the legality of both marriages. Fortunately, Bishopriggs, in consideration of five pounds, hands over to Anne the letter he has found, and this, in the judgment of Sir Patrick Lundie, suffices to establish her claim. Geoffrey, driven to his wit's end, threatens to exercise a husband's right to inflict cruelty on his wife; but, falling into a paroxysm of passion, the danger anticipated by the physician occurs, and he dies. The acting of the piece is in some respects powerful. Miss Foote gave strong expression to her wrongs and her resentment. Miss Marie Wilton as Blanche was charming; Mr. Hare perfect as the old Scotch Baronet. Mr. Coghlan had a difficult character to portray—a man of greatly developed

physical power, proud and conscious of his strength, admired by his companions as champion of his University, yet morally worthless, and with his health gradually sinking as the result of too severe a discipline. The clever actor, however, contrived to realise the special peculiarities of the part; and to him may be truly ascribed the success of the drama. The scenery, by Mr. Gordon, is excellent.

ROYAL OPERA COMIQUE.

The music of Offenbach continues in the ascendant, and Mr. H. B. Farnie must, we suppose, be accepted as the best possible manipulator of a libretto in the theatrical market. His success with "Geneviève de Brabant," which has extended the name of the piece and its composer far beyond the local limits originally commanded, naturally induces managements to secure the co-operation of the musician and the lyricist. Mr. Hingston has judiciously availed himself of both, and on Monday a new opera bouffe by them was produced. It is entitled "The Bohemians," meaning thereby the members of a theatrical company who get mixed up with the affairs of their betters, until a complicated action takes place, of which no description is possible. There is, first, the constabulary in pursuit of an assassin, and, next, preparations for a wedding; also there are stirring accidents and incidents, displays of personal vanity, exhibitions of cowardice and absurdity, shifts and chicaneries of all sorts, songs and duets, a rondo accompanying the cooking of a pancake, a mock-marriage, an incidental tragedy, and a conclusion in which nothing is concluded. In the second act, moreover, there is a ballet-divertissement of vintagers, which does great credit to Mr. Milano's invention; and in act 3 a vocal minuet especially pleasing. The directors of the performance have not been satisfied with the original music, but have supplemented it with additions from other works of the celebrated composer. Full opportunity has been given for the exercise of the abilities of the various artists employed. Mr. George Honey is much to be commended for his humorous presentation of the eccentric Baron. We may mention that it was his first appearance at this theatre, and also that he was superbly attired. Mr. David Fisher, as the Grand Provost of Paris, was characteristic and always effective. Mr. T. Paulton (who also made his first appearance) was very diverting as the Sergeant of the Watch, Mlle. Rose Bell shone as Enguerrand de Moranges, and Mlle. Clary looked magnificent as La Belle Adrienne. Miss Carlyle, too, as the tragedienne of the theatrical troupe, distinguished herself by many proofs of power and intensity whenever occasion offered. The scenery, by Messrs. Grieve and Son, is elaborate and picturesque. It consists of three subjects—the precincts of the Châtelet, Old Paris; the Court of the Ambergé aux Mille Grenouilles, in Lorraine; and the Pleasure of the Château de Fays-que-Voudras. The performance throughout was very much applauded, and at the conclusion the chief artistes, with the adapter, were summoned before the curtain.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Tuesday the long-announced performance of the great French political drama, which lately excited so much interest among the Parisians, was introduced in an English version to the English stage. "Robert Rabagas" is a satire, in three acts, and has been very well adapted by Mr. Stephen Fiske. Many of our readers have no doubt acquainted themselves with M. Sardou's play as originally written, and also with the various disquisitions to which it has given rise. Suffice it to say at present that Mr. Charles Wyndham, who has lately returned from America, personates Rabagas; and Mr. Howe, of the Haymarket, supports the character of Earl Dashleigh. The points which this drama reopens are so numerous, and of such difficulty, that they require the most careful treatment, and a hurried criticism must, at all events, be avoided. Hereafter we may be able to do some degree of justice to a work that justifies much controversy, and requires extended consideration.

ROYALTY.

French plays still continue to occupy the attention of a select portion of the public, and the representations at the Royalty have met with deserved success. The attendance, indeed, increases in number. The "Reveillon" has been repeated nearly twenty times—the longest run, we believe, of a French piece in London. "Le Voyage en Chine" has proved also a decided success. A morning performance is announced. M. Sardou's "Les Ganaches" is also promised. The company is about to remove to the Princess's.

Snow fell in the metropolis and over the greater part of England on Monday. In the south-western counties the fall appears to have been very heavy.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Brand, who was lost in the Northfleet, was concluded yesterday week at Lydd. The jury returned an open verdict, censuring the conduct of the crew of the delinquent steamer and recommending the adoption of a code of signals.

On Monday the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland delivered the prizes gained by the pupils of the Royal Dublin Society's Art-Schools, in the competition at South Kensington, where they were very successful. In the presence of a brilliant assembly, his Lordship spoke in the highest terms of the efforts of this society to diffuse art-education in Ireland.

Mr. Plimsoll's book has naturally caused great concern at the large ship-building and ship-owning port of Sunderland; and the shipowners' society there, after discussing the subject at a special meeting, has resolved to send a memorial to Government praying for an immediate inquiry by a Royal Commission into the truth of the hon. gentleman's statements. The Town Council has adopted a similar memorial.

The following gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy have passed for commissions:—Royal Engineers: H. D. Love, J. W. Sill, K. Mackean, A. H. Bagnold, H. B. Willock, W. V. Constable, R. Jennings, C. H. Darling, J. Jervois, H. E. Rawson, E. F. Rhodes, W. J. MacKenzie, Speed H. S. Andrews, P. T. Buxton, J. C. Tyler, and G. H. Sim. Royal Artillery: P. A. MacMahon, H. C. C. Walker, R. Oakes, E. N. Henriques, F. Beaufort, J. W. Murray, H. J. Daubeny, E. Cassan, R. F. Johnson; W. R. Prickett, A. P. Liddell, G. W. Buchanan, J. S. S. Barker, F. B. Bunney, C. Longridge, A. Mansel, A. H. Hewat, C. B. d'A. Willis, H. G. Weir, J. D. Cunningham, G. F. F. Shirrell, H. J. Lyster, and A. M. Murray.

There was an animated election contest yesterday week in Wigtonshire between the adherents of Lord Dalrymple and Mr. Agnew. The result was in favour of the Conservative candidate, the numbers being for Mr. Agnew 713, and for Lord Dalrymple 656.—A new writ has been issued for an election in Mid-Cheshire, where there is a vacancy in the representation in consequence of the retirement of Major Cornwall Legh. The hon. and gallant gentleman, who is sixty-nine years of age, has represented one of the divisions of this county more than thirty years.—The Hon. W. Owen Stanley, who has represented Beaumaris during the past sixteen years, has announced his intention to retire at the close of the present Parliament.

VESSELS USED IN THE ZANZIBAR SLAVE TRADE.



BADANE OF THE ARABIAN COAST.



MATAPA BOAT OF THE NORTHERN RIVERS.

We have news concerning the special diplomatic mission of Sir Bartle Frere to his Highness Syed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar, for the purpose of stopping the East African slave trade, which is carried on by the Arabs resorting to that

island on the coast. Sir Bartle Frere arrived there, in the Admiralty steam-yacht Enchantress, on Jan. 12, and had an interview with the Sultan next day, accompanied by Dr. Kirk, the British Consul. He also received a large deputa-

tion of the Banyans, Khojas, and other Asiatic merchants at Zanzibar, some of whom are British subjects from Bombay; and he endeavoured to persuade them that it would be more profitable to give up the slave trade, and devote their atten-



BATEELE, OR MUSCAT ARAB VESSEL.



BUGALA, OR DHOW.

tion to legitimate commerce. The latest reports, by telegraph, from Aden, state that the Sultan had not yet made up his mind to sign the proposed treaty. Sir Bartle Frere was to remain at Zanzibar till the 15th ult., when he would go to Mozambique, the Portuguese colony further south, on the business of his mission, and would probably return to Zanzibar early in March.

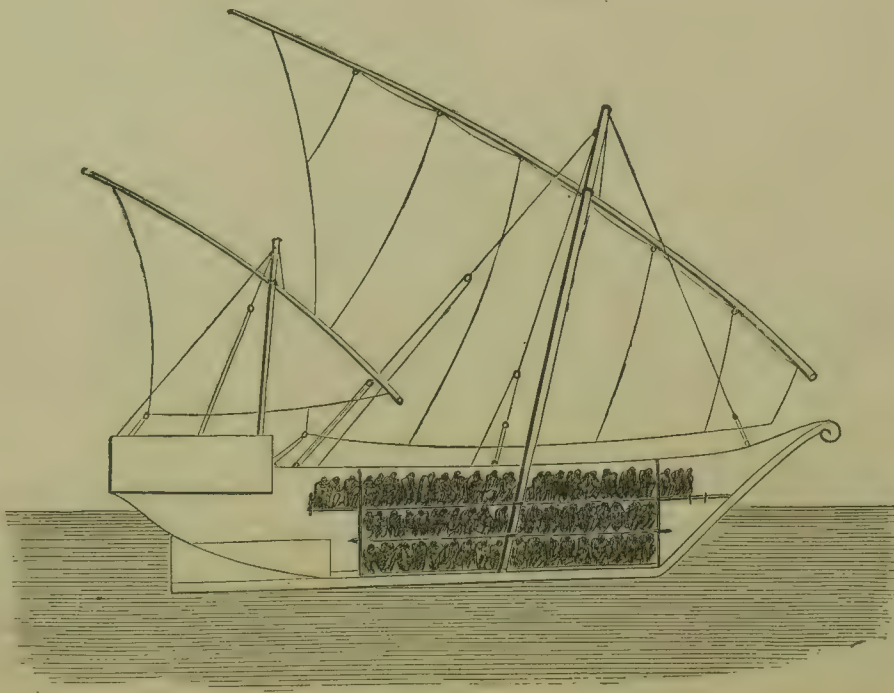
At a meeting of the City of London Committee for this object, held last Saturday at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding—letters from Zanzibar and Cairo were read, giving an account of the progress of Sir Bartle Frere's negotiations both with the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Zanzibar. It was observed that the special interest taken by Great Britain in the question is stimulated in the present case by the complicity of British Indian subjects, or the subjects of native Princes under British protection, in the traffic. This has now assumed such proportions that it is estimated that at least 30,000 slaves are exported annually from the East African coast to the Persian Gulf and to Arabia. As eight or ten slaves perish before reaching the coast, for every one exported, large districts of the country, for hundreds of miles inland, are depopulated through the ravages of the slave-hunter, to the material loss of the Sultan, who, instead of deriving much benefit from that portion of his dominions, receives only some 40,000 dols. a year as Customs dues on the slaves exported. The Zanzibar letter of the 18th ult. expressed a hope that wiser counsels would prevail with his Highness. In the meantime slavery was going on as actively as ever, and the slave market was largely stocked and well attended. It was difficult to imagine a more degrading spectacle; for the wretched creatures, with

all interest in life crushed out of them by a long course of suffering, seemed to have no more appreciation of their actual position than so many head of cattle. The ruin inflicted by the late hurricane was so widespread and lasting that many of

the Arab planters had to sell all their slaves; this was one reason the market was so well stocked. Since the mission had arrived dhows had come in, laden with slaves, who were embarked at Kilwa, within the legal time, before Jan. 1, and could not, therefore, be conveniently touched by the British cruisers. One such dhow discharged her cargo on the beach, forty slaves only remaining out of eighty who embarked at Kilwa. Disease and starvation had disposed of the remainder, and two were left on the beach, as too thin and wretched to be worth the custom-house duty exacted for them. Such wretched castaways generally find refuge and kindness at the hands of one of the Church missions at Zanzibar, either French or English.

Captain George L. Sullivan, R.N., now residing at Falmouth, has favoured us with the sketches of different kinds of vessels employed in the East African slave trade, which are engraved on the present page. He is the author of a book, to be published immediately by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., entitled "Dhow-Chasing in Zanzibar Waters and on the East Coast of Africa; being a Narrative of Five Years' Experience when Employed in the Suppression of the Slave Trade." The following extracts will serve to explain the subjects of our illustrations:—

"In the Gulf of Aden we passed several dhows, the form of which, with their huge sails, lofty sterns, and low bows, gives them the appearance of some great sea-monster in the act of diving; they resemble a vessel going down by the bows. They recalled much of those boat-cruising days long ago, and of many a pleasant incident connected with them, which made me look upon them as if they were old friends, and prompts me to give some



SECTION OF VESSEL, SHOWING THE MANNER OF STOWING SLAVES ON BOARD.

description of them. There are four different kinds of coasting dhows, as shown in the Engravings—viz., the bateele, the badane, the bugala, or genuine dhow, and the matapa boat.

"The bateele and badane are northern vessels, and are built in the Persian Gulf and Arabian coast, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Muscat. They are, as a class, by far the largest in size; and, being owned by the northern Arabs, their appearance is much dreaded at Zanzibar.

"The bugala, or dhow, is built on all parts of the east coast of Africa. In the rig and shape of their sails these vessels resemble the former craft, the difference consisting chiefly in the hull. They are by far the most numerous class, which has led to the custom, not strictly correct, of the name of 'dhow' being used when speaking of any of them.

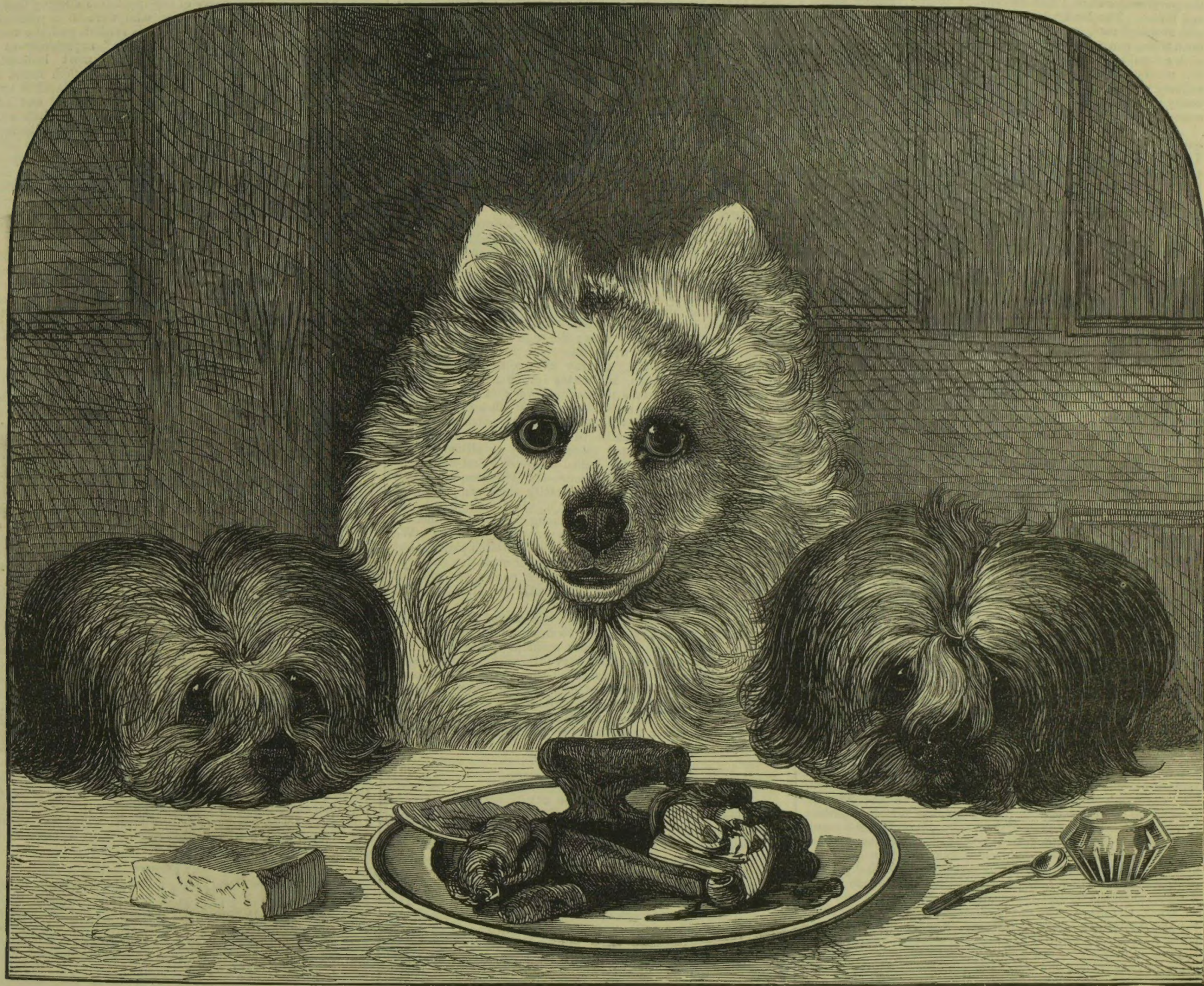
"The matapa is the most remarkable of these vessels, and the most primitive that can be anywhere seen. They are large barges, built with the strips of the bark of a tree, sewn close together, with throngs of hide, and rudely caulked with rags or cotton. They draw only a few inches of water, when light, and are purely a native craft, built high up the rivers by the

negroes, and owned and manned by them alone. They convey ivory, gum, and other articles down the coast, towards the close of the south-west monsoon, when the weather is particularly fine, which enables them to go outside the rivers some considerable distance along the coast, and to return again with the light north-east monsoon. Their sail is as primitive as their hull, consisting of a square straw mat, suspended from a pole or yard, hoisted to the mast by a rope of the same material. One hand has to be continually employed in baling them out, or they would soon fill and sink. For want of this precaution we one night, when at anchor off Brava in the Daphne, nearly lost one of them, which had been made fast astern, and which contained about ten or twelve tons of ivory, copal, and gum. At daylight she was observed to be half full of water and on the point of sinking, which she must have done in another hour had her condition not been discovered."

The following passage applies to the sketch of the section of the dhow showing how the slaves are stowed:—

"On the morning of Nov. 1 we observed the cutter, under charge of Lieutenant Henn, chasing a dhow outside her. The dhow, on seeing us, lowered her sail, and a few minutes after-

wards she was brought alongside with 156 slaves in her—48 men, 53 women, and 55 children. The deplorable condition of those wretched negroes, crammed into a small dhow, surpasses all description. In the bottom of the dhow was a pile of stones as ballast, and on these stones, without even a mat, twenty-three women were huddled together; one or two with infants in their arms. These women were literally doubled up, there being no room to sit erect. On a bamboo deck, about 3 ft. above them, were forty-eight men, crowded together in the same way; and on the upper bamboo deck there were fifty-three children. Some of the slaves were in the last stages of dysentery and starvation. On getting the vessel alongside and clearing her out a woman came up, having an infant about a month old in her arms, with one side of its forehead smashed in. On asking how it was done, she told us that just before our boat came alongside the dhow the child began to cry, and one of the Arabs, fearing the English would hear it, took up a stone and smashed it. A few hours after this the poor thing died, and the woman was too weak and ill to point out the monster who had done it from amongst the ten or dozen Arabs on board."



"GREAT EXPECTATIONS," BY H. H. COULDERY.

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

Mr. Couldery, the painter of the picture we have engraved (from the late exhibition of the New British Institution), is a promising young artist, of whom—without intending any comparison with his canine friends—we have "great expectations." He is a close observer of animal life and character, he is particularly happy in rendering the textures of the coats of dogs and cats, and a vein of genuine humour is apparent in many of his works. Through the medium of a former Engraving, he has amused our readers already with "Jack in the Box," a very comical little picture of a couple of mischievous Skye pups, one of whom was represented standing triumphantly in the hole which he had made through a bandbox. Very probably the same pups, now grown up, served as models for the saucy pair with their noses on the tablecloth in the present picture. A third member of the happy family appears in the no less saucy and sagacious Pomeranian, whose nose would also be on the table only that he is taller than the dwarfs at his side. Although, however, the dogs may have a too-indulgent master, they are evidently docile and well-behaved. "Great" as their "expectations" are, they will not touch the tempting dish of delicate veal placed before them till it is given to them, and till they get the signal for onset.

A special telegram from Berlin says that the Bay of Balacava has been surveyed, with a view to the establishment of a military port to be connected with Sebastopol by a canal.

FINE ARTS.

For various obvious reasons, the scheme of annual London international exhibitions has failed to attract from British artists contributions of works of any importance not previously exhibited. The managers, having become aware of this, are seeking to develop the loan principle in various directions, as we recommended should be done last year. For this purpose a meeting was lately held at Marlborough House, consisting of officials of the South Kensington Museum, artists connected therewith, large picture-collectors, and others; and from among their number was formed a permanent fine-arts committee, to carry out the object desired. The special aims of this committee were then defined to be the formation, in reference to the exhibition of next season, of loan collections of paintings in oil and water colours which have been executed and exhibited since 1863; of paintings in water colours by artists who have died since that date; and a separate representation of the works of Phillip and Creswick. At a second meeting of this permanent committee, in the Albert Hall, it was proposed to do away with the limitation as to the last ten years (a limitation that has already been practically ignored), and to extend the facilities of admission under the elastic definition of works of "contemporary" painters. A sub-committee was also formed to promote a representation of French art from English private collections, the French commission having, it appears, deserted South Kensington, and diverted its favour to Vienna. There is nothing novel in the scheme just

described, unless it be the re-exhibition of works by living painters. At the Marlborough House meeting, however, a claim was put forth by the secretary, General Scott, which must not pass unchallenged. It was asserted that the system of exhibition proposed would be somewhat similar to that successfully pursued for more than half a century by the old British Institution in Pall-mall. It is too, perhaps, not without significance that several of the hereditary governors and directors of the late institution were invited to the said meeting. Now, there is, in fact, scarcely anything in common between the two systems. The function undertaken by the founders of the British Institution was the "promotion of British arts and manufactures" by the holding of two annual exhibitions, to consist—the one of works by old masters and deceased British artists, the other of (unexhibited) works by living artists, prizes to be given for the best works in the latter. It is well known that the British Institution exhibitions of works by living painters gradually sank into insignificance, and prizes were not given for several years before the institution became practically extinct. Its more important task in later years—the exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists—has been undertaken on an extended scale by the Royal Academy; and the exhibitions of new works at Burlington House and other established galleries leave little scope for South Kensington to benefit living British art. In no sense, therefore, can the management of the international exhibitions take the place of the Old British Institution. It may claim that, by re-exhibiting works by living painters, it occu-

pics "a field of action not covered by any existing institution," but that is precisely not the ground ever taken up by the aristocratic society in Pall-mall. We make these remarks in no invidious spirit; but, as the governors and directors of the British Institution are still possessed of a funded capital of many thousands, that accrued from original subscriptions and admission fees, we should feel bound to protest against handing over this money to the managers of the London International Exhibition as a misappropriation of trust.

We learn with pleasure that nearly all the members of the Royal Academy have signed the memorial protesting against the scheme contained in the Chelsea Waterworks Bill, now before the House of Lords. The bill, if passed, will give power to the company to take the whole Thames bank lying opposite to the gardens of Hampton Court Palace, and to erect thereon a necessarily unsightly and even repulsive embankment, 27 ft. high and upwards of half a mile in length, as a dam to its tanks and filtering-beds. To carry out this scheme the most beautiful reach of the Thames—from the old bridge at Hampton Court to the ferry and the Swan Inn at Thames Ditton—must be reduced to about half its present width, the graceful willow-trees and lovely little eyots clustering along the right bank must be swept away, their place must be taken by an ugly granite wall and coping, surmounted by an enormous earthwork, the hideous monotony of which can only be relieved by a few tall chimneys and some colossal iron syphons. The company does well in trying to draw the whole of its supply from higher up the Thames; but there is no excuse for the act of vandalism contemplated: there is no reason why the purer water should not be brought to the existing tanks and filters. The land which these occupy could, of course, be sold at a high rate, and other land near Hampton Court bought for a trifle, comparatively; but it would be monstrous if, for such a consideration, a wealthy company, which already pays the maximum dividend allowed by its charter, should be suffered to ruin one of the most beautiful environs, as it virtually is, of the metropolis, and deprive thousands of their most accessible and advantageous scene of enjoyment and recreation.

According to the report of the National Gallery, recently issued, the number of visitors last year was 797,512 at Trafalgar-square, and at South Kensington 1,156,068—making a total of 1,953,580. The more efficient police watch at the building in Trafalgar-square was put into full force on Jan. 22; and telegraphic communication with the chief office of the A division of the metropolitan police, with a view to still greater protection against fire, was established in April last. No gas is now used in any part of the premises. No person resides in any part of the building; the whole is handed over to the charge of the police.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours has formed a new class of honorary members, and elected Mr. Gladstone as first on the list. This has been done in acknowledgment of the Premier having advised her Majesty to confer on the president of the society, now Sir John Gilbert, the honour of knighthood, as a public recognition of the society's successful cultivation of water-colour painting, as a branch of the national art, since its foundation, in 1804. Mr. Gladstone has done the society the honour of accepting the nomination. Sir Richard Wallace, M.P.; Mr. Prescott-Hewett; M. Madou, President of the Royal Belgian Society of Painters in Water Colours; and Professor Ruskin have also been elected honorary members.

The annual meeting of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution takes place as we go to press, the 28th ult. The annual dinner will take place at Willis's Rooms on May 10 next; Sir Robert Collier will preside. The report shows that the institution enjoys continued prosperity. The income for 1872 was £3577, including a munificent donation of £500 by Mr. John Hengh, to whose generosity also the separate orphan fund is very largely indebted. Of the income £2571 was subscribed at the annual dinner, £100 was given by "A Friend," and a third donation of £100 was voted by the Royal Academy. A legacy of £200 was also received from the executors of the late Mrs. Charlotte Walmsley. The institution has besides received an important gift, the proceeds of which should considerably increase its funds, and to which we invite public attention on account of its independent art-value. We refer to the gift, by the late Earl of Yarborough, of the copyright and engraved steel plates from two celebrated pictures by Turner, "The Wreck of the Minotaur" and "The Vintage of Macon." The plate of the former, measuring 33 in. by 23 in., has been executed, at a large cost to the deceased nobleman, by Mr. T. O. Barlow, A.R.A., in his best and most finished style; further commendation is, therefore, unnecessary. Purchasers of this engraving will obtain a fine reproduction of a famous picture at one third less than the usual price of similar works, and at the same time benefit the funds of a most deserving institution. The engraving may be seen and obtained at the Arundel Rooms, 24, Old Bond-street. The plate after the other picture is at present only in an etched state. In presenting this munificent gift the late Earl expressed a wish that owners of other valuable pictures would be induced to follow his example. We may add that the management of this institution is a pattern of economy for other benevolent societies: the whole of the working expenses for last year being only £209.

Mr. T. O. Barlow, the newly-elected associate-engraver of the Royal Academy, above mentioned, is endeavouring to compile a complete descriptive catalogue of the works of his friend the late John Phillip; but as Mr. Barlow cannot trace some of the works, he invites the owners of pictures by Phillip to aid him by furnishing information. Mr. Barlow's address is Auburn Lodge, Victoria-road, Kensington.

The Committee of Selection for the approaching Royal Academy Exhibition will consist of Messrs. Millais, Herbert, Dobson, C. Landseer, and R. Redgrave.

It is believed that the long-lost portrait of Molière, painted by Sebastian Bourdon, has been discovered among the Ingres Collection at the museum of Montauban, and that it was restored by the latter painter, who purchased it at a dealer's sale.

The late Armand Godard, who was the owner of the two famous bulls by Brascassat, has bequeathed them to the Louvre, together with a fine work of Jacques.

A committee of artists has been formed for the purpose of making provision for the family of the late Mr. George Shalders, member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Subscriptions will be received and information furnished by Mr. J. H. Mole, 7, Guilford-place, Russell-square.

The last block of the great breakwater at Kurrachee was laid on the 22nd ult., with complete success.

The spring show of the Northern Agricultural Society was held in Aberdeen yesterday week.

Mr. Richard Valpy succeeds the late Mr. Albany Fonblanque as chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade and Comptroller of Corn Returns.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a supply of Dr. W. C. Bennett's "Songs for Sailors," with a view to their adoption for use in the naval training-ships.

The Extra Supplement.

"A VILLAGE FUNERAL"

No painter within the range of our experience—not certainly our own Hogarth or Wilkie—ever represented the national life, character, and manners surrounding him with such utter and absolute fidelity as the author of this famous picture—the eminent master, Benjamin Vautier, of Düsseldorf, the greatest genre painter of Germany. In our review last autumn of the triennial fine-art exhibition at Brussels we had occasion to eulogise another celebrated picture by Vautier—"Un Diner de Circonstance dans un Village de la Forêt-Noire;" but how extremely dissimilar are these two works in the impression they produce on the mind! They are both brimful of wonderfully truthful observation of character, controlled by a fine taste which never permits any approach to caricature; but in other respects they are about as diverse as they can possibly be. The artist's power of imaginative perception (if we may use such a phrase with metaphorical propriety) is so great that, although the materials are nearly the same, the sentiment in each case is wide as the poles asunder. Both pictures contain many figures, but there is not one *de trop*: everyone plays some part more or less important in relation to the dominant idea. In the one, however—a large party of rustics attempting to adopt or conform to the etiquette proper to be observed at a ceremonious dinner—is nothing but humour, ranging from the raciest to the most subtle, nothing but latent fun and jollity, or satire the most good-natured and genial. In the other, pathos, grave, gentle, and true, though not deep and tragic—with just so much sympathy and feeling as, and no more than, might be expected on such an occasion as that depicted from the unsophisticated inhabitants and primitive habits of a German village—reigns through every part and every figure of the composition. There is no affected or forced sentimentality. Only one poor woman has her handkerchief to her eyes; and she is, doubtless, a near relative, and, possibly, a bereaved mother herself. There is no theatrical claptrap; there is nothing obviously done for mere pictorial effect. Let those who imagine that all German art is more or less "learnedly" abstract, dated, and unreal, look well at this picture if they would form some idea of the present tendency of art in Fatherland.

The picture tells its simple, sad story too well to require lengthy analysis. The village is situate, judging by the costumes and the timber-built houses, with their Swiss character and chalet-like porches, in one of the Upper Rhine provinces or duchies, in or near the Black Forest. Life in some of the villages of the unfrequented valleys of this district still preserves an almost patriarchal simplicity. See how primitive are the funeral arrangements—the undertakers in their old-fashioned three-cornered hats; the rude frame set down at the foot of the steps, on which the coffin is borne by hand. No sable hearse-and-six, no tray of nodding plumes, no file of empty carriages, no mutes or horse-leaders, no heraldic blazonry makes a mockery of woe; only that rough stand and its bearers, a few wreaths of flowers, and the presence of a group of villagers mark the ceremony. But births, marriages, and deaths in this small community are events of immediate personal concernment; so, although it is only an infant that has been called away—the first-born, perhaps, of some respected neighbour—the villagers, male and female, old and young, assemble to testify their sympathy and condolence. We note, too, that it is a custom here, as all over the Continent, and as it should be among ourselves, to uncover the head as a mark of respect in the presence of death. We have not space to dwell longer on this admirable picture, but we commend every figure in it as worthy of attentive study, as pointing in one way or another the simple, tender, and graceful pathos of the master's intention, his truth to nature, and his refined taste.

We may add that this picture was placed in last year's biennial exhibition at Berlin, close to an almost identical funeral subject by Knaus, the other most eminent genre painter of Germany. The comparison was very interesting, and it is hard to say which is the more impressive picture of the two. Taking, however, the collective works of each, Vautier has unquestionably the widest range of power. Photographs of "The Village Funeral," both by Vautier and Knaus, are among the very large and fine series published by the Berlin Photographic Company.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

The interest taken by the public in the Derby of coursing increases wonderfully year by year, and Muriel's victory was witnessed by nearly 40,000 people. The weather was all that could be wished, hares were plentiful and ran very strongly, and but for the disgraceful conduct of some of the spectators during the decision of the final course for the cup, everything would have passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The first half dozen courses created little excitement, as none of the cracks were engaged; but, in the seventh, Lady Coote and Royal Mary, the two most formidable representatives of Ireland, came together—the former, on whom 7 to 4 was laid, filling Lord Lurgan's nomination. She proved a poor successor to Master M'Grath, and was well beaten both for speed and cleverness. The next defeat of a favourite was even more disastrous to backers, for the gigantic Wandering Willie retained his prominent position in the betting to the very last, and yet Cymbal ran right away from him, took first turn, and never allowed him to score a meritorious point. Royal Water ran two undecideds with Dead and Gone, when the latter was drawn, and has since, we hear, carried out her name to the letter. Amethyst was two lengths slower than Joan to the hare, but her working powers enabled her to win very easily, and then the backers of Peasant Boy watched eagerly to see how he would acquit himself in his first course. The result could scarcely have satisfied them, for though his wonderful cleverness easily landed the odds of 7 to 2 that they laid on him, yet he could go no faster than Dream of Home, and only took the first turn by favour. Chameleon's bad luck began early, for she had to run three times before she could dispose of Diaticus. Muriel was more fortunate, as, though she ran an undecided with Cornelian, whose cleverness made up for her opponent's pace, the latter was drawn by arrangement. Honour Bright had actually to be slipped four times before she could dispose of Clarissa; but Ceresus cut down indeed in fine style. The supporters of Bed of Stone were sadly disappointed by her display against Lifeboat, as she showed little of her old dash and cleverness; and though the judge considered them equal, and the latter was drawn, there seemed little chance of Mr. Brigg's old favourite occupying her usual prominent position at Altcar. Magenta had the speed of Contango, and picked up her game before he could score a point, and Satire put out Lady Grafton in equally summary style. The hopes of Ireland were extinguished early in the

second round, as Royalist was faster than Royal Mary, and also worked much better. Peasant Boy had some difficulty in getting away from Alice Scott, but she killed before she had a chance of making any other point. Chameleon's bad luck still stuck to her, and she and Gone were actually slipped four times. The last hare, a very strong one, ran them both to a standstill, Gone being compelled to give up the chase, and let Chameleon struggle on and secure the award. Thus Mr. Salter's nomination had to run seven times to win two courses, and it is noteworthy that she killed six out of the seven hares, the remaining one getting away. Though the hare favoured Prince, Muriel was too clever for him; and, after a "no-go" between Ceresus and Rugby, it was arranged to leave the former in the stake. At the second attempt Magnano was too good for Bed of Stone, who apparently has had her day; and Magenta did as she liked with Lance, who is a puppy of the Wandering Willie stamp.

In the third round Madeline only just managed to beat Grig for the first turn, but proved infinitely superior in working powers. The hare slightly favoured Peasant Boy, and he beat Amethyst cleverly; while Chameleon, in spite of the terrific amount of work she had done on the previous day, ran Muriel very close, and might have won but for her unrivalled killing powers, which ended the course a little too soon to give her the chance of wiping off all her opponent's early points. Ceresus was too much for Honour Bright in a capital trial; and Magenta made a sad example of Magnano; while Satire had an equally easy victory over Minute Gun, who fell in the early part of the trial. The spin between Peasant Boy and Cymbal in the fourth round, which was given undecided, excited a good deal of dissatisfaction, many of the spectators alleging that the latter had won; those, however, who were in a position to judge, fully confirmed Mr. Warwick's verdict, and the second course conclusively proved "the Boy's" superiority at all points. Muriel led and beat Ceresus most brilliantly; and Magenta was too fast for Satire. The fifth round saw Peasant Boy do his best performance, as he led Madeline by six lengths to the hare, scored rapidly, and wrenched and killed while his opponent was making two points of little merit. Magenta and Muriel had a long trial, in which neither could gain the award; but at "the second time of asking," the latter's superior speed just pulled her through, but it was a very close thing. The final course led to a disgraceful scene. The crowd gradually broke all bounds, and Peasant Boy and Muriel had to be taken out of the slips twice, owing to the spectators closing up. When they were eventually slipped, Muriel took the first turn by about a length, and also scored the next point. Peasant Boy then got in, and was doing the most of the work, when the mob surrounded the judge, nearly pulled him off his horse, and prevented his seeing anything of the latter part of the trial; he therefore decided in favour of Muriel, who, as far as he saw, had scored the larger number of points. Of course, this decision was final; but we think that "undecided" would have been the better verdict; for, as it has been well put by a sporting contemporary, "Mr. Warwick's decision was tantamount to what Mr. Clarke's would be if he were not to see the finish of the Derby, and were to award the race to the horse who was leading at Tattenham Corner." It is to be hoped that such a scene may never occur again, and yet it is difficult to see what steps can be taken to guard against it, as, if thirty or forty thousand people will not keep order of their own accord, it is almost impossible to make them do so.

Peasant Boy had, therefore, to content himself with the same position that he obtained last year, and he has emulated the performance of Rebe, who ran up in 1863 and 1864. He is apparently, in the words used by the late John Scott concerning a well-known horse, "a good one, but not a smasher." His cleverness and determination are undeniable, but he unquestionably lacks speed, and cannot run into his hare in anything like the flash-of-lightning style of the unrivalled "M'Grath." Muriel, who is by Fusilier—Portia, ran well throughout, and won most of her courses with plenty to spare; but we fancy that the quality of the entire entry was below the average—indeed, the extraordinary number of "undecideds" (thirty-two in all) plainly indicates that many of the competitors were "much of a muckness," and this always means that all are moderate. Mr. Jardine, the owner of Muriel, may not be generally identified with Mr. Johnstone, who won the Derby with Pretender in 1869, and who has, therefore, carried off the two blue ribbons—a feat never before accomplished. We have no space to go into details of the running for the Purse and Plate, and must therefore content ourselves with recording the bare results. The former was divided between Joan, by Improver—Amy (also the property of Mr. Jardine), and Contango, by Cashier—Bab-at-the-Bowster. This amicable arrangement was not arrived at till they had run two courses, in which Contango's speed was counterbalanced by Joan's superior working power. Ireland obtained her solitary triumph in the Plate, which fell to Royal Mary, by Grand Warden—Rachel, who beat Tyrant, by Cock Robin—Tackle, in the final spin.

Lord Rosebery's motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the supply and condition of horses in England, to which we alluded last week, was not successful; but the matter has been referred to a Select Committee. His Lordship made a very eloquent speech, but he had a poor case; and Earl Granville and the Duke of Richmond, men of great experience, fully indorsed Admiral Rous's views.

Owing to the late heavy fall of snow, the Derby Spring Meeting and Swindon Steeplechases have been postponed until next week.

The Inter-University boat-race has been fixed for March 29, a week earlier than usual, and will be rowed at about three o'clock in the afternoon. Both crews have gone into strict training. The date for the sports is not yet fixed. We understand that the billiard-matches between the two Universities, which fell through last year, will be resumed.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has accepted the protectorate of the Hospice, near Jerusalem, to be founded by the Maltese Knights.

At Thorn, in Prussia, the four hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Copernicus was celebrated on Wednesday week. Speeches were delivered by several scientific men, and a ball was given in the Townhall. Copernicus was born at Thorn.

The Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. W. G. Palgrave, now her Majesty's Consul at Trebizonde, to be Consul in the Islands of St. Thomas and Sainte Croix, to reside at the former; of Mr. John Prat, now Consul at Corunna, to be Consul to the province of Catalonia, to reside at Barcelona; and of Mr. W. Taylour Thomson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia, to be her Majesty's Consul-General at Teheran. The Queen has granted the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom to Mr. Wm. Hamilton, her Majesty's Consul at Boulogne. The Queen has approved of Mr. Henry Samuel King as Consul in London for his Highness King John of Ethiopia.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COUNTESS CADOGAN.

The Right Hon. Mary Sarah, Countess Cadogan, died at Cadogan House, Belgrave, on the 11th ult. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 15, 1812, the third daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., Prebendary of Durham (brother to the first Duke of Wellington), by Lady Emily Mary Cadogan, his wife, eldest daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl Cadogan. She was married, July 12, 1836, to her cousin, Henry Charles, Earl Cadogan, P.C., and had issue four sons, the eldest of whom is Viscount Chelsea, and one surviving daughter.

THE DOWAGER LADY LUBBOCK.

Harriet, Dowager Lady Lubbock, died on the 12th ult., at 6, Onslow-gardens, in the sixty-third year of her age. Her Ladyship, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George Hotham, of York, nephew of the famous Admiral, William, Lord Hotham, was married, June 29, 1833, to Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and became a widow June 21, 1865. Her eldest son is the present Sir John Lubbock, of Lamas, Norfolk. M.P. for Maidstone.

LADY POLLOCK.

Henrietta, Lady Pollock, died on the 14th ult., at Clapham-common, aged sixty-five. Her Ladyship, who was the second daughter of the late George Hyde Wollaston, Esq., was married, in 1852, to the late Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Constable of the Tower of London, brother to the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Lord Chief Baron. Her husband, who was created a Baronet March 26, 1872, left her a widow Oct. 6 in the same year.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HALE.

Joseph Hale, Lieutenant-General, Colonel 103rd Regiment (Royal Bombay Fusiliers), whose death, at the age of seventy, is just announced, served for nearly forty years in India, commanded a brigade in the Persian expeditionary force under Outram, and received the war medal for his participation in the bombardment and capture of Mohumrah. He was appointed Colonel of the 103rd Regiment in 1862, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1869.

SIR J. E. PHILLIPS, BART.

The Rev. Sir James Evans Phillips, eleventh Baronet, of Picton Castle, in the county of Pembroke, M.A., Vicar of Osmington, Dorsetshire, died at his vicarage, near Weymouth, on the 20th ult., aged seventy-nine. He was son of Captain William Hollingworth Phillips, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Anthony Fonblanque, merchant, of London, and represented a branch of the ancient family of Phillips, of Picton Castle, which became head of the house at the death of Sir Godwin Phillips, tenth Baronet, Feb. 12, 1857. The estates had, however, passed by female heirship to the family of Groyther. Sir James Phillips married, July 4, 1822, Mary Anne, daughter of Benjamin Bickley, Esq., of Bristol, and by her (who died March 20, 1833) leaves issue, the present Sir James Erasmus Phillips, twelfth Baronet, Vicar of Warminster, and three surviving daughters.

SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, BART.

Sir John Kenneway, second Baronet, of Escot, in the county of Devon, died on the 19th ult. at his seat, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon. He was born Dec. 15, 1797, the eldest son of Sir John Kenneway, Bart., by Charlotte, his wife, second daughter and coheir of James Amyatt, Esq., M.P., and was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1824. Sir John was High Sheriff of Devonshire in 1866. He married, April 28, 1831, Emily Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Kingscote, Esq., of Kingscote, Gloucestershire, by whom (who died May 16, 1858) he had four sons and a daughter; and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir John Henry Kenneway, Bart., barrister-at-law, M.P. for East Devon, who was born 1837, and married, 1866, Fanny, elder daughter of Archibald F. Arbuthnot, Esq.

DR. GUTHRIE.

The Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., died at St. Leonards on the 24th ult. He was born in 1803, the son of a merchant and banker in Brechin, Forfarshire, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. Having been licensed to preach by the Brechin Presbytery, he went to Paris, where he studied medicine, for the purpose of assisting the poor whilst engaged in his clerical duties. For a short time after his return he was in his father's banking-house, and in 1830 was ordained minister of the parish of Arbirlot, in the county of Forfar; was afterwards appointed to the collegiate church of Old Greyfriars, and, in 1840, to St. John's, Edinburgh. Dr. Guthrie, who was editor of the *Sunday Magazine*, was author of "Pleas for Ragged Schools," "Ezekiel, the Inheritance of the Saints," and other works. We intend to give a portrait of Dr. Guthrie next week.

MR. HARGREAVES, OF BROAD OAK.

John Hargreaves, Esq., of Broad Oak, Lancashire, and Hall Barn, Bucks, J.P., D.L., died at the latter seat, on the 15th ult. He was born July 1, 1797, the eldest son of Thomas Hargreaves, Esq., of Oak Hill, near Blackburn, by Nancy, his wife, daughter of John Hoyle, Esq., of Haslingden. He married, Nov. 16, 1831, Grace, only daughter of William Brown, Esq., M.P., of Richmond-hill, near Liverpool, and had an only daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom, Thomas Hargreaves, Esq., of Arborfield Hall, Bucks, High Sheriff of that county in 1867, married, in 1855, Sarah, daughter of Washington Jackson, Esq., of Liverpool, and has issue.

MR. HAYNES, OF THIMBLEBY LODGE.

Robert Haynes, Esq., of Thimbleby Lodge, Yorkshire, died on the 17th ult. He was born Jan. 2, 1795, the second son of Robert Haynes, Esq. (a magistrate, and for several years Speaker of the House of Assembly, Barbadoes), by Thomasine, his wife, daughter of Robert Clarke, Esq., of Barbadoes, and widow of Nathaniel Barrow, Esq. He was educated at Glasgow University, and was for some years a magistrate and representative for the department of St. John, Barbadoes. Mr. Haynes married, first, May 25, 1815, Sarah Anne, daughter of J. A. Payne, Esq., of Barbadoes; and, secondly, Sept. 26, 1825, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Reece, Esq., by both of whom he leaves issue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

MAGNETS.—W. V. G. D.—W. B. H. C. G.—C. W. M. D.—and many Others.—The author's solution of Problem No. 1511 is perfectly correct. It appears to be indifferent, however, whether White begin with R to K R 2nd or R to Q 2nd.

DAISIE.—See notice to "Stock Exchange" in our last Number but one.

A. G. L. B., Rochester.—SCHACKSPEL.—RUGBY.—Is it possible that you do not see that if, in Problem 1511, Black advance his K Pawn to K 6th, he must be mated on the move?

F. B. of Huntspill.—The idea is too evidently based upon the old, old "Indian Problem."

S. HAMILTON.—They shall not lack attention, we promise you, although the pressure upon the examiners just now is unusually severe.

T. W. Le Comte (Island of Java).—F. G. Finch.—C. Minardière.—J. Scott.—J. P.—W. S. Pavitt.—Oberon.—F. H.—P. Pindar.—C. W. of Sunbury.—S. of Hamilton.—A. B.—

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1512 has been received from Agar—Enclid—P. B. E.—R. M. C.—Eldon—M. D.—Lex—Box and Cox—Percy—Q. E. D.—H. Fran of Lyons—A. Wood—3 Ward, Colney Hatch—Talfourd—Basil—M. P.—Mande and Geraldine—H. E.—A. Lyddon—Margery Daw—Felix—Semibreve—D. D.—Signa—C. A. Minardière—T. W. Canterbury—Bozzy—Rook and Pawn—Harry—D. C. L.—Manfred and Man Friday—Baron.

*The greater part of our answers to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1512.

WHITE. 1. Kt to Q 5th 2. B to Q 6th (ch)	BLACK. Any move P or R takes B	WHITE. 3. R from K B 5th to K B 6th (ch) 4. R or Kt mates accordingly.	BLACK. Kt takes R or K moves.
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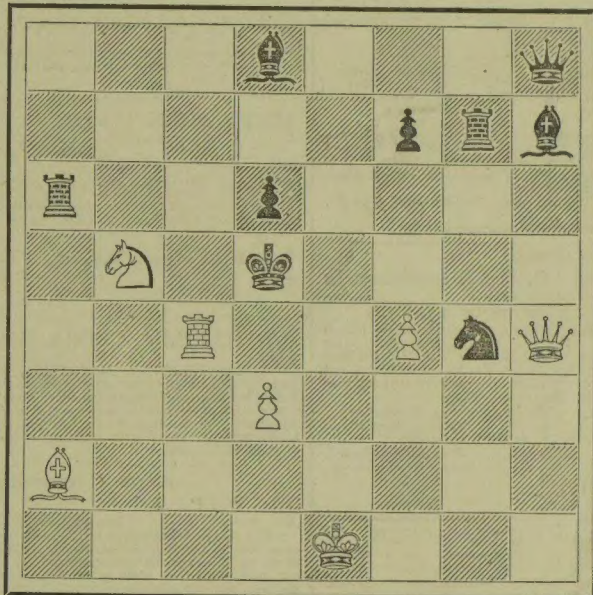
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1513.

WHITE. 1. B to Q 7th 2. Kt takes R P	BLACK. B to Kt 2nd* B or P moves B to R 2nd† B takes R Kt to B 4th B moves	WHITE. 3. R to Q B 3rd 4. B, R, or Kt gives mate.	BLACK. Any move 3. B takes B 4. B or Kt gives mate. 3. B to Q Kt 2nd, and mates next move.
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PROBLEM No. 1514.

By Mr. C. M. BAXTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in two moves.

CHESS IN DUNDEE.

An extremely interesting Game between Mr. G. B. FRASER and Mr. H. M. STIRLING, an amateur from Madras. (*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. F.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. P to Q 4th 4. Kt takes P 5. Kt to K B 3rd 6. B to K 2nd 7. P to Q B 3rd 8. Castles 9. R to K sq 10. B to Q 3rd 11. P to Q Kt 4th 12. P to Q Kt 5th	BLACK (Mr. S.) P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd P takes P Q to K R 5th B to Q Kt 5th (ch) B to Kt 5th (ch) B to Q B 4th Kt to K 2nd Q to K R 4th P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q B 5th	WHITE (Mr. F.) Finely played. Mr. Fraser must now gain a considerable advantage. 15. P takes P 16. P takes Kt 17. R takes Kt 18. B to Q R 3rd 19. B takes B 20. B takes Q 21. B takes Kt 22. Kt to Q B 3rd 23. B to Q B 2nd 24. Kt to K 4th 25. Kt to Q 6th 26. Kt to Q 4th 27. B to Q Kt 3rd 28. R to K sq 29. Kt from Q 4th to K B 5th (ch) 30. B to Q 5th	BLACK (Mr. S.) P takes P Q takes Q B P B takes R Q to Q 4th Q takes Q (ch) R to K sq P takes B P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 3rd K to Kt 2nd R to K 7th R to Q 7th R to K B sq P to Q B 4th K takes Q (ch) B takes Kt B to Kt 5th K to R 4th R to Q 8th (ch) P to K B 4th
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The student desirous of seeing other examples of this ingenious novelty of Mr. Fraser will find them in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 13, 1871.

5. Kt takes K P (ch)
B to Q Kt 5th (ch)

This move, though adopted by the leading Continental players, is of doubtful efficacy.

30. The termination is quite characteristic of Mr. Fraser's highly finished style.

31. R to K 3rd
32. R to Kt 3rd (ch)
33. R takes B (ch)
34. Kt to K 4th
35. K to R 2nd

White gave mate in five moves.

A sharp Skirmish between Mr. G. B. FRASER and Mr. H. M. STIRLING.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. F.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. P to Q 4th 4. Kt takes P 5. Kt to K B 3rd 6. B to K 2nd 7. Castles 8. B takes Kt 9. Kt to Q B 3rd	WHITE (Mr. S.) P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd P takes P Q to K R 5th Q takes K P (ch) Kt to K 4th Kt takes Kt (ch) Q to K R 5th Q to Q sq	BLACK (Mr. F.) In the first place— 12. Q takes Kt 13. B to K R 5th (ch) 14. B to K R 5th (ch) 15. B to K R 5th (ch) 16. P to Q B 3rd 17. R to K 3rd 18. R to Kt 3rd (ch) 19. R to K sq, and wins.	WHITE (Mr. S.) Kt takes Kt P takes Q K to B sq Q to Kt sq Q to K 4th Q to Kt 4th K to B 3rd K to B 2nd P to Kt 3rd B to K 3rd Kt takes B Kt to K B 2nd He had no saving move. If R to B sq, the reply would have been, 16. B to K R 5th (ch), followed by 17. R to K 3rd. On the other hand, if— 15. B to K R 5th (ch) 16. R to Kt 3rd 17. Q to R 8th (ch) 18. Q takes R P (ch), and wins. 19. B to K R 5th Resigns.
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The defending player has gained a Pawn, but at what a sacrifice of moves!

10. R to K sq (ch)
11. Kt to Q 5th
12. Q to Q 4th

13. Kt takes B
14. B to Kt 5th
15. B takes K B P, &c.

13. Kt takes B P (ch) P takes Kt

The game is equally lost whether he take the Kt with Kt or play his King to B sq.

EDINBURGH CHESS CLUB.—A very pleasant and successful chess party took place recently at the residence of Mr. Mellis, the vice-president of the Edinburgh Chess Club. Nearly thirty players were present, including all the leading members of the club, and quite a little match was engaged in. The players were selected to compete by the choice of Mr. Mellis and the president (Colonel Robertson), they alternately naming those whom they wished to play on their side. Altogether twenty-four players contended, and some fine games resulted. Dr. Fraser was pitted against the Rev. Dr. Gordon ("Gamma"), and lost to him; Colonel Robertson won a good game from Mr. Glog; whilst Mr. Meikle was successful against Mr. Nimmo. The score ended in a clear victory for Mr. Mellis's side. An adjournment was then made to supper, in which several ladies joined. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Mellis was proposed by Colonel Robertson, and was most cordially responded to with all the honours. The entertainment was brought to a close after Mr. Mellis had proposed the health of the president of the club.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the distinguished author and statesman, Lord Lytton, is dated Nov. 25, 1869. After giving special directions as to the examination of his body, in order to provide against the possibility of his being buried while in a trance, and directing that he should be interred in the family mausoleum at Knebworth, that any epitaph should be written in the English language, and that the cost of his funeral should be limited to the modest expenses usual in the interment of a private gentleman, the testator appointed his son, the present Lord Lytton, Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, his sole executor and residuary legatee. With Lord Lytton is joined, as trustee of some of the pecuniary bequests (which are numerous, and altogether amount to about £14,000), Mr. John Forster, the friend and biographer of Charles Dickens, who was also, for many years, the intimate friend of the deceased peer. Amongst the legatees are all his Lordship's old servants. There are only two specific bequests, one to Mr. Forster, of the model of an Indian temple, which visitors to Knebworth may remember to have seen in the drawing-room; and one to Lady Sherborne, of a diamond ring, which belonged to Lord Lytton's mother, from whom he inherited the name of Lytton and the estate at Knebworth. The personality has been sworn under £80,000.

The will, dated Oct. 20, 1872, of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, of No. 18, Eaton-place, and of Ockham Park, Woking, was proved, on the 22nd ult., by Edward Harbord Lushington and Godfrey Lushington, the executors—the personality, including leaseholds, being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 each to his daughters Fanny, Laura, and Alice, and all his furniture to be divided between them; to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his daughter Edith, £4000; upon trust for his daughter Hester, for life, and after her death for her daughter Rowena, £4000; to his sister-in-law, Frances Rebecca Carr, an annuity of £200 and all his letters and manuscripts; and all his law books to his sons Godfrey and Vernon. The residue of his property is left to his four sons—Edward, William, Godfrey, and Vernon.

The will of Charles Longman, Esq., of Shendish, Kings Langley, Herts, was proved, on the 15th inst., by Arthur Hampton Longman, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator has devised his freehold estate called Shendish, in the parishes of Kings Langley and Abbots Langley, and all other his real estate, to his son, the said Arthur Hampton Longman, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority. The testator also gives to his said son his share in the business carried on by him in partnership with Mr. Barlow and Mr. Evans. There is a legacy of £500 to the West Herts Infirmary, and one of £50 to the Kings Langley School of Industry.

The will, as contained in paper writings marked "A" and "B," with one codicil, of Ernald Mosley Smith, of Selsdon, Surrey, and of No. 1, Lombard-street, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers, was proved, on the 21st ult., by Walter Caradoc Smith, Oswald Augustus Smith, and Martin Ridley Smith, the executors—the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £250,000. The testator has devised his freehold mansion house and estate at Relugas, in Scotland, together with the furniture therein, to his wife, Lindsay Elizabeth Smith, for life, and after her death to his sons successively, if any; and in default of sons to his only daughter, Mabel. He also gives to his said wife such sum as, with the income derived by her under their marriage settlement, will make up £3000 per annum; he also leaves her a legacy of £10,000, a further sum of £6000 to purchase a residence in London, and furniture and plate to the value of £1000. After making provision for his younger children, if any, the testator gives the residue of his property to such son of his as shall first attain the age of twenty-one years; and in default of having such a son, to his brother, Walter Caradoc Smith.

The will and codicil of the Rev. William Smythe, of South Elkington, Lincolnshire, was proved, on the 18th ult., by William Henry Smythe and the Rev. James Grenville Smythe, the executors—the personality being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises to his son, the said William Henry Smythe, his manor of Welton-le-Wold, Lincolnshire, and the residue of his real estate, charged with legacies of £10,000 to his (testator's) son Edmund, £11,000 to his daughter Frances, £2000 to his son James Grenville, and £3000 to his son Christopher; he also leaves to his said son William Henry the residue of his personal estate. The advowson and right of presentation to East Haddon church, Northamptonshire, testator gives to his said son Christopher.

The will of the late Wm. D. Lynch, Esq., of 12, Royal-crescent, Bath (and in 1853 of Murthly Castle, Perthshire), who died at his residence in Bath, on Dec. 17, 1872, was proved and sworn under £30,000 by his executors, Captain E. A. Lynch, his son, and Captain A. M. Chisholm, his son-in-law, on Jan. 14, 1873. The residue of his estate is bequeathed in equal shares to his daughter, Maria Frances Chisholm, and his son, Captain E. A. Lynch.

The will of Luke Trapp Flood, Esq., late of Denfield, Dorking, was proved, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. George France, the Rev. Thomas Wall, and William Kinsey, the executors, under £40,000.

The will and codicil of Mathew George Phare, of No. 202, Clapham-road, was proved, on the 4th ult., by Elizabeth Phare, the relict, and Arthur Charles Rhodes, the executors, under £25,000.

The final competition for the Inland Revenue challenge cup took place at Wimbledon yesterday week, between the representatives of the following rifle corps—Queen's (Westminsters), London Scottish (A and B companies), 11th Surrey (Wimbledon), and 9th Surrey (Richmond). The Queen's (Westminsters) won by five points only, the Richmond corps being second. In the thirty preliminary competitions for the cup, which have extended over a long period, the Richmond corps won it eleven times.—The presentation of the prizes won by members of the Hon. Artillery Company last year took place, on Thursday week, at their head-quarters, Finsbury. A large and fashionable company assembled to witness the distribution of the prizes by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay.

The thirty-first anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons was celebrated on Monday night in the large hall at the Freemasons' Tavern, with a success hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the institution. The Prince of Wales, Past Grand Master, presided; and was supported by the Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master of England; the Earl of Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master; the Grand Officers and a body of nearly 200 stewards, representing the principal lodges in the metropolis and provincial lodges, and about 400 other members of the craft. Nearly 300 ladies were in the large gallery during the evening. In responding to the Royal toast, proposed by the Marquis of Ripon, his Royal Highness expressed his thorough sympathy with the principles of the brotherhood; and, in a subsequent speech, warmly advocated the cause of the Benevolent Institution. The subscription list showed a total of £6684.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.